The Massillon Independent.

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JAPS IN POSSESSION

Nogi's Men Occupy Forts They Fought for So Desperately and Long.

LIBERAL TERMS OF SURRENDER

Officers to Be Released on Parole With Swords—The Rank and File Go to Japan as Prisoners of War. Great Rejoicing in Tokio.

Tokio, Jan. 4.—Japanese troops are already in possession of Port Arthur.

By permission of the Japanese, General Stoessel sent a cable message to the emperor of Russia. The message recites the fact that the Port Arthur commander was forced to surrender and announces the terms granting the officers parole and asks the emperor to send his commands.

A great lantern procession in celebration of the surrender of Port Arthur was held last night and the city was splendidly illuminated. Thousands of men carrying flags and lanterns are marching the streets and visiting and cheering the various departments of the government.

Tokio, Jan. 4.—A telegram from General Nogi giving the text of the capitulation convention is as follows:

"Article 1—All Russian soldiers, marines, volunteers, also government officials in the garrison and harbor of Port Arthur are taken prisoners.

"Article 2—All forts, batteries, warships, other ships and boats, arms, ammunition, horses, all materials for hostile use, government buildings and all objects belonging to the Russian government shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condition.

Guarantee of Fulfillment.

"Article 3—On the preceding two conditions being assented to, as a guarantee of the fulfillment thereof, the men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on Etse mountain, Sungshu mountain, Antse mountain and the line of eminences southeast therefrom, shall be removed by noon of Jan 3 and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army.

"Article 4—Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have destroyed objects named in article 2 or to have caused alteration in any way in their condition at the existing time, the signing of this compact and the negotiations shall be annulled, and the Japanese army will take free action.

"Article 5—The Russian military and naval authorities shall perpare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur and their respective positions, and maps showing the location of mines, underground and submarine, and all other dangerous objects, also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services at Port Arthur; a list of army and navy officers, with names, rank and duties of said officers; a list of army steamers, warships and other ships, with the numbers of their respective crews; a list of civilians, showing the number of men and women, their race and occupations.

Property to Be Transferred.

"Article 6—Arms, including those carried on the person; ammunition, war materials, government buildings, objects owned by the government, horses, wagons, warships and other ships, including contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions, and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies shall decide upon the method of their transference.

"Article 7—The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army as being honorable, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as officials belonging thereto, to carry swords and take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers, officials and volunteers who will sign a written parole pledging that they will not take up arms and in nowise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese army until the close of the war, will receive the consent of the Japanese army to return to their country. Each army and navy officer will be allowed one servant, and such servant will be specially released on signing the parole.

Rank and File Prisoners of War.

"Article 8—Non-commissioned officers and privates of both army and navy and volunteers shall wear their uniforms, and, taking portable tents and necessary private property and commanded by their respective officers, shall assemble at such places as may be indicated by the Japanese army. The Japanese commissioners will indicate the necessary details therefor.

"Article 9—The sanitary corps and the accountants belonging to the Russian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services are deemed necessary for the caring for sick and wounded prisoners. During such time such corps shall be required to render service under the direction of the sanitary corps and accountants of the Japanese army.

"Article 10—The treatment to be accorded to the residents, the transfer of books and documents relating to municipal administration and finance, and also detailed files necessary for the enforcement of this compact shall be embodied in a supplementary compact. The supplementary compact shall have the same force as this compact.

"Article 11—One copy each of this compact shall be prepared for the Japanese and Russian armies, and it shall have immediate effect upon the signature hereof."

Comment in naval circles here upon General Stoesse's action in destroying the Russian warships and attempting to choke the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur and dispatching the torpedo boat destroyers to Chefoo, subsequent to his offer to surrender the fortress, is directly opposite to the opinions expressed in the local papers, the Jiji and the Nichi Nichi.

A member of the naval staff said that if he had been in General Stoessel's place he would probably have been compelled to act in a similar manner, and further, that if General Stoessel had been a Japanese he would probably have committed suicide after dispatching the destroyers and blowing up the ships remaining in port.

Sunken Ships May Be Raised.

Distant observation of the sunken warships at Port Arthur gives no idea of the condition of the battleship Sevastopol, which has evidently been towed off the beach and sunk in deep water. The warships previously sunk in the harbor have apparently been mined and torpedoed from the exterior. Expert opinion upon the condition of these ships varies upon the question of salvability, which will be determinable only by examination.

London, Jan. 4.—The Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent says that Russian officers who have arrived there bring descriptions of the terrible conditions existing in the hospitals at Port Arthur, which they say were worse than those of the battlefield. They relate how the Sisters of Charity, accustomed as they are to such ordeals, sickened under those conditions and fainted at their posts because of lack of nourishment.

"The wretched patients toward the end complained bitterly of what they called the heartlessness of the Sisters of Charity, who grew so accustomed to human suffering that they seemed to lose all sympathy for the victims," the correspondent adds. "Medicines and doctors were scarce, and the shrieks and groans of the wounded mingled with the curses and yells of men who were undergoing operations without anaesthetics, combined to make such an inferno that it was a relief to rush from the foul atmosphere and horrible sights, even if the shell-torn streets were the only alternative."

Destroyers Flee to Tsingtau.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The arrival at Tsingtau, Shantung peninsula, China, from Port Arthur of two Russian torpedo boats and a transport with Russian troops on board is officially confirmed. The governor of Kiaochou, in pursuance of his permanent instructions, will require the vessels to disarm or leave Tsingtau within 24 hours. If they disarm the crews and troops will remain in the German district until the end of the war or an arrangement regarding them is reached with Japan.

NINE PERSONS CREMATED.

Miner's House at Morris Run, Pa., Becomes Prey of Flames.

Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Fire consumed the home of Frank Noweski, a Polish miner, in Morris Run, Pa., and the entire family of ten, except the oldest son, age 18, was either burned to death or smothered. Their charred bodies lie in the ruins of the house.

The Noweski's lived in a log house on the outskirts of Morris Run. There were no immediate neighbors. Soon after 2 o'clock in the morning the oldest son was awakened by the smell of smoke. The room in which he was sleeping was on fire and it was with the greatest difficulty that he made his escape.

It is thought that a stove fell over and the burning coals set fire to the house. Noweski was employed by the Morris Run Coal Mining company. With his fellow miners he has been on a strike since last April. Recently smallpox broke out in Morris Run. Noweski and his family were among the sufferers from the disease but every member of the family recovered and the quarantine had just been raised from their home.

St. Charles, Mich., Jan. 4.—Haven Ditzler, age 7, and his brother Earl, age 9, were burned to death in their home here. Their brother Bennie was severely burned while trying to rescue them.

The children's parents went on a visit with two younger children, leaving five others at home. Goldie Ditzler, a 16 year-old girl, was awakened and found the house on fire. She gave the alarm, but only three of the children escaped.

Fifteen Injured, Three Fatally.

York, Pa., Jan. 4.—Fifteen men were injured in a wreck on the Northern Central railway at Mount Wolf, six miles north of this city. Three were so badly injured it is feared they cannot recover.

Jockey Hanged for Murder.

Winchester, Ky., Jan. 4.—John Hathaway, a negro who 15 years ago rated high as a jockey, was hanged here for the murder of Ella Thomas, his sweetheart.

RUSSIA HEARS NEWS

Czar Hurries to St. Petersburg to Hold Council With His Advisers.

FACING DIFFICULT SITUATION

No Internal Disturbances Reported, but Revolutionists Will Doubtless Make Capital of Stoessel's Surrender—Dispatches Not So Warlike.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The flood of telegrams from abroad bringing talk of peace arouses only resentment in official circles here, and even many Liberals, who are urgently pressing the government for reforms, aroused by the dreadful story of heroism and suffering of the Port Arthur garrison, declare against any cessation of hostilities until Russia's honor is vindicated by a victory in Manchuria.

Accounts received from Port Arthur refugees of the straits to which the garrison was reduced before it surrendered are almost unexampled. It is quite true that some explosives were left wherewith the ships and some houses were destroyed, but the ammunition of many of the forts was absolutely exhausted. Some had not fired a shot for two days before the negotiations opened. The men had been living solely on rice for a month and many were suffering from scurvy. Even the effective soldiers were nearly all wounded and dropped asleep amid the Japanese bombardment beside their own useless guns.

In Russia, for the moment, the people seem to have forgotten all their differences in the common grief. The revolutionists who had intended to mark the event with demonstrations, evidently found the moment inopportune, and no disturbance is reported anywhere in Russia today. Nevertheless, that the revolutionists intend to make use of the fall of the fortress later is not doubted.

The government's position is a difficult one. It has enemies ready to take advantage of whatever course it adopts, and peace under present conditions would probably compromise the dynasty more than the determination to continue the war to the bitter end.

The emperor will arrive here today and a council of his advisers will be held immediately. Much as the situation is complicated by agitation at home the war party seems still completely in the ascendant and the indications are the emperor's advisers are practically unanimous that Russia's prestige abroad and the security of the dynasty at home make it impossible for Russia to accept a humiliating peace dictated by Japan as the conqueror. Still there is every evidence that Japan would proffer moderate terms, and it is possible an offer of generous terms would make a good impression and pave the way for the reception of proposals in a conciliatory spirit.

While the general impression is that peace at this stage is impossible, there always is the possibility in autocrat government that the unexpected may happen. The suggestion that President Roosevelt would be willing to tender the good offices of the American government in case Russia intimated that it will be acceptable has aroused a most friendly feeling, but from official sources the Associated Press is informed that Russia can give no such intimation and will continue to refuse anything except direct proposals from Japan.

HARRIMAN IS BEATEN.

Northern Securities Company May Distribute Stock at Will.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—The United States court of appeals for the third judicial district in an opinion filed here reversed a decision of the New Jersey circuit court which restrained the Northern Securities company from distributing certain stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The decision is a defeat for the interests represented by E. H. Harriman.

By a decree of the New Jersey court the Northern Securities company was restrained from disposing of stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, alleged to have been received from E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce, Harriman and Pierce, when the Northern Securities company had been declared by the United States supreme court to be an illegal combination, demanded the return of the original stock they had contributed at the time of the organization of the combination.

American Bride Dies of Yellow Fever.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Mrs. John Seager, wife of the private secretary to Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama canal, is dead at Panama from yellow fever. Mr. and Mrs. Seager were married in this city a few months ago.

Fire in Royal Apartment.

Berlin, Jan. 4. The empress was in her music room at the palace when fire broke out in the room from a defective chimney. Little Princes Joachim and Oscar were with her majesty. The servants extinguished the flames.

FOUGHT IN MIDST OF FLAME.

Police Have Desperate Encounter With a Fugitive.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Jan. 4.—After holding at bay a posse of armed deputy sheriffs, constables, police officers and special deputies for over an hour while wading chest deep in the icy waters of Elk creek, in the central part of the city, William Murphy, age 22, was captured and landed in jail. He was bleeding from many wounds when placed in jail.

He is the man for whom the officers have been scouring the vicinity of Clarksburg the past 36 hours for holding up Mary Kupfner, age 16, near her home in the east part of the city, and cutting her throat with a razor, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Her sister and two girls ran to her rescue and they were slashed. The father, Jacob Kupfner, saw the affair and also ran to the rescue of the girl. He was cut and knocked unconscious and Murphy was captured later.

As the constable, with assistance, was bringing him to jail Murphy jumped off the Pike street bridge into Elk creek. Taking the middle of the stream, he defied the officers to take him alive and said he would kill them or be killed before he would surrender. Murphy is nearly dead from wounds and exposure.

REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL.

Colorado Democrats Will Lose Seats in the Legislature.

Denver, Jan. 4.—At noon the legislature which will settle the gubernatorial contest between Governor Peabody and Alva Adams will be called to order. If anything is done toward organization it will be the settlement of contests, of which there are a number both in the senate and house.

It is practically certain that the first thing that will be done by the senate after it is in working order will be the unseating of Senators Robert M. Bom of Alamosa and Daniel Healey of Leadville. Their seats will be given to the Republicans, James B. Dickand Jesse McDonald. The latter is lieutenant governor-elect, and will retain his seat as senator only until such time as he is sworn into office. There is a strong probability that the Democratic Senators Griffiths, Hughes, Bailey and Hill will also be asked to step out, but action in their cases may be deferred. There are four contests in the house, all of which will undoubtedly be decided in favor of the Republicans, as that party has a strong majority in both branches of the legislature.

ACTRESS MAY BE FREE TODAY

Nan Patterson's Counsel Obtains Writ of Habeas Corpus.

New York, Jan. 4.—A determined effort to secure the release from the Tombs prison on bail of Nan Patterson, accused of the murder of Caesar Young, has been begun.

Following an announcement by Abraham Levy that such a step was to be taken, a representative of the law firm which acted for Miss Patterson in her recent trial appeared in the supreme court before Judge Greenbaum and succeeded in getting a writ of habeas corpus ordering Warden Flynn of the Tombs to produce Miss Patterson in the court today. At that time the justice will be asked to fix a reasonable bail for the prisoner's release. District Attorney Jerome has announced that the motion for bail will be opposed.

IOWA COURT REVERSED.

Liquor Sent C. O. D. Into State Protected by Constitution.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The supreme court of the United States reversed the decision of the supreme court of Iowa in two cases involving the construction of the Iowa prohibitory liquor law. In the first case, that of the American Express company vs the state of Iowa, the state authorities seized certain packages of liquor sent C. O. D. from Rock Island, Ill., to Tama, Ia., and their destruction was ordered. The supreme court of Iowa sustained this proceeding, but the judgment has been reversed on the ground that it is in contravention of the interstate commerce clause of the federal constitution.

LAND FRAUDS IN IDAHO.

Government Is Investigating Alleged Extensive Conspiracy.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Extensive land frauds are under investigation in the state of Idaho. From statements made by officials here and men from Idaho, disclosures of illegality more far-reaching than those in Oregon are likely to be made.

The investigation was started last week by order of President Roosevelt, who received affidavits from Idaho, through Senator Dubois. These affidavits, four in number, were sent to Senator Dubois by Fred D. Culver of Lewiston, Idaho.

The affidavits charge that a syndicate has existence in Idaho, created for the purpose of acquiring by illegal means public lands from the government. They state that more than $1,000,000 worth of land has been wrongfully taken from the government by means of false entries; that men have been brought into the state, whose expenses were paid, to take up the land under the law and hold it until the timber was cut away, when the alleged homesteaders would suddenly disappear.

GAVE MITCHELL CASH

Land Fraud Conspirator Reiterates Charges Against United States Senator.

HANDED HIM TWO $1,000 BILLS

Influence Thus Obtained, He Said, Secured Fraudulent Patents to Government Lands—Regretted Necessity of Implicating Senator.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 4.—S. A. D. Puter, recently convicted in this city with Horace G. McKinley, Daniel T. Tarpley and Mrs. Emma Watson of conspiracy to defraud the United States government of lands, made a statement in contradiction of statements issued by United States Senator Mitchell, indicted by a federal grand jury on evidence similar to that presented at the criminal trial of the persons recently convicted.

"When I said that I gave Senator Mitchell $2,000 to use his influence with Binger Hermann to expedite those claims in 11-7," said Puter, "I told the truth and Senator Mitchell knows it.

"I gave Senator Mitchell $2,000 to get those patents through, and I will say that I never regretted telling anything so much in my life as the fact that Mitchell took the money. I never told a living soul in my life before I gave the details to Mr. Heney.

"Mitchell had no intimation from me as to the fraudulent character of the entries to this land. I never so much as intimated it to him. But when Hermann gave me to understand that the land was down and out and that the matter would have to be referred back to the Oregon City land office, I went to Senator Mitchell and told him that these patents would have to go through.

"I laid two $1,000 bills on the table. Mitchell said that it was too much. I told him to take it and do what he could to influence the commissioner (Congressman Hermann) to take the claims up and get the patents issued.

"All I know about Hermann is that after the money was paid to Mitchell Hermann changed his mind. Why he did it I did not know and would not presume to say."

TAYLER TO SUCCEED WING.

Former Ohio Congressman Will Become Federal District Judge.

Washington, Jan. 4.—While no official announcement concerning the president's intention in regard to filling the vacancy on the federal bench caused by the resignation of Judge Francis J. Wing of the northern district of Ohio, is obtainable, it seems certain that Robert W. Tayler will be appointed.

Mr. Tayler is the principal attorney for the protestants in the inquiry into the status of Senator Smoot of Utah, now being conducted by the senate. He formerly represented the old McKinley district in the house of representatives and is recognized as a lawyer of fine attainments. He is understood to have the endorsement of both Senators Foraker and Dick and of prominent members of the Ohio bar.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Unconfirmed reports of an excessive increase in the visible supply formed the basis of a break of 1¼c today in the price of May wheat. There was a reaction, but the market closed easy with May ⅜c off compared with Saturday's figures. Corn is down ¾@¾c. Oats show ½c loss. Final prices: Wheat, May $1.14; corn, May, 44½; oats, May, 31¼@31¾.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 3.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 50@50¾; new high mixed, 48½@49; new yellow ear, 54½@55.

Oats—No 2 white, 35½@36; No. 3, 35@35¼; No. 4, 33½@34¼.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $12.50@12.75; No 2, $11@11.50; No. 1 cover, $13.25@13.50; No. 1 mixed, $12.50@12.75; loose from wagon, $14@16.

Eggs—Selected, 28; candled, 26@27; storage, 20@21.

Butter—Prints 31@31½; tubs, 30½@31; dairy, 22½@23½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 12@13½; Ohio cream, 12½@13; Limberger, new, 13½@14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.35@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3@3.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.25@3.75; choice milch cows, $40@50; medium to good milch cows, $20@35; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $2.75@3.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3@3.25; feed steers, common to good quality, $2@2.75; fair to choice stockers, $1.50@2.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7.50@8; heavy and thin calves, $3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $4.85@4.90; medium weights, $4.80@4.85; best heavy yorkers, $4.80@4.85; good light yorkers, $4.60@4.70; pigs, good to prime, $4.40@4.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5@5.25; good to choice mixed, $4.60@4.90; fair to good mixed, $3.25@4.50; culls and common, $1.50@3.50; lambs, spring, $3.50@7.50.

MORMONS PLAN NEW ZION.

Will Build Magnificent City and Temple at Independence, Mo.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 4.—"The headquarters of the Mormon church will some day be located in Independence, Mo.," said John Henry Smith, one of the 12 apostles of the Mormon church.

"The Mormon people have long cherished the dream that their great city should be located in Independence, which is not far from Kansas City.

"This dream seems now about to become something tangible. James G. Duffin, a bishop of our church, has bought several thousand acres of land near Independence for use of Mormon colonists. This will be our vanguard and in the course of time we will erect there a magnificent city, which will be known as Zion and in which there will be a Mormon temple far more extensive and more magnificent than that in Salt Lake. When this city and temple have been built the headquarters of the church will be moved from Salt Lake."

TOWBOAT BLOWS UP

Many Lives Lost in Explosion of Boilers on Board Defender of Pittsburg.

CREW HURLED INTO ICY RIVER

Craft Burns to Water's Edge and Tow Catches Fire—Disaster Occurs Near Huntington and Hundreds of Rescuers Rush to Scene.

Huntington, W. Va. Jan. 4.—One of the most horrible disasters on the Ohio river in years occurred almost opposite this city at 11 o'clock last night. The two big towboats Defender and Victor, owned by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal company, were returning to Pittsburg from Cincinnati, where they had just delivered large fleets of coal. The Defender's boilers blew up just [illegible] the local wharf here and the report was heard for miles. In a very few minutes the big steamer was a mass of flames, the fire even spreading to the 20 barges in tow.

The report awakened the inhabitants of the city and soon every available craft was en route to the scene to aid in rescue. The number of dead at this hour is not known, but out of a crew of about 28 only 10 or 12 have been accounted for, and they are all seriously injured.

The boat was in charge of Captain James Woodruff of Pittsburg. He was hurled into the river by the explosion, but was later picked up by a rescuing party. His injuries are not serious.

The only dead body yet recovered and identified is that of Thomas Duffy of Pittsburg, a fireman. Another dead body is that of a fireman from Coraopolis, name unknown.

Robert Holland of Pittsburg and Joseph Moore of Oakland, Pa., were picked up by the rescuing parties and are now in the city hospital. They are horribly injured and can give no details of the accident.

An engineer's young son is said to have been killed and one woman, who was aboard, name unknown, is horribly injured. The steamer burned for over an hour and the smouldering hulk settled down just above the city wharfboat.

The victims recovered from the disaster were taken to the different hospitals and private homes and are in such a condition that nothing of an intelligent nature regarding the occurrence can be had from them. Captain Woodruff was taken across the river by some boys who picked him up and is now in a private home at Bradrick and is said not to be critically injured.

The steamer Victor was so far ahead of the Defender that her crew knew nothing of the disaster that had befallen her and is now pushing on under full head of steam for Pittsburg. The steamer Chevalier, lying at the local wharf when the explosion occurred, rendered valuable assistance.

BURROWS IS RETURNED.

Minnesota Will Also Return Clapp to United States Senate.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 4.—The Republican joint caucus last night nominated Senator J. C. Burrows for United States senator. As there are no Democrats in the legislature his election is assured.

St. Paul, Jan. 4.—The Republican members of the legislature held a caucus to nominate a United States senator to succeed Moses E. Clapp. By a vote of 127 to 1 Mr. Clapp was indorsed for reelection. Governor S. R. Van Sant, who had announced his candidacy for the senatorship, did not receive a vote in the caucus.

Carrying Out President's Wish.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senator Heyburn will introduce a bill providing for the regulation of corporations by a commission of five members. Four of the commissioners are to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate and the fifth is to be the secretary of commerce and labor ex-officio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[CONTINUED.]

Dangerous is every system of thought that attacks the very fact of life, declaring it to be an evil. Life has been too often wrongly estimated in this century. What wonder that the tree withers when its roots are watered with corrosives. And there is an extremely simple reflection that might be made in the face of all this negation. You say life is an evil. Well, what remedy for it do you offer? Can you combat it, suppress it? I do not ask you to suppress your own life, to commit suicide—of what advantage would that be to us?—but to suppress life, not merely human life, but life at its deep and hidden origin, all this upspringing of existence that pushes toward the light and, to your mind, is rushing to misfortune; I ask you to suppress the will to live that trembles through the immensities of space, to suppress, in short, the source of life. Can you do it? No. Then leave us in peace. Since no one can hold life in check is it not better to respect it and use it than to go about making other people disgusted with it? When one knows that certain food is dangerous to health he does not eat it, and when a certain fashion of thinking robs us of confidence, cheerfulness and strength we should reject that, certain not only that it is a nutriment noxious to the mind, but also that it is false. There is no truth for man but in thoughts that are human, and pessimism is inhuman. Besides, it wants as much in modesty as in logic. To permit oneself to count as evil this prodigious thing that we call life one needs have seen its very foundation, almost to have made it. What a strange attitude is that of certain great thinkers of our times! They act as if they had created the world very long ago, in their youth, but decidedly it was a mistake, and they had well repented it.

Let us nourish ourselves from other meat, strengthen our souls with cheering thoughts. What is truest for man is what best fortifies him.

[illegible]akind lives by confidence, it [illegible]s by hope that form of confidence which turns toward the future. All life is a test and an aspiration; all that exists supposes an origin and tends toward an end. Life is progression; progression is aspiration. The progress of the future is an infinite degree of hope. Hope is at the root of things and must be reflected in the heart of man; no hope, no life. The same power which brought us into being urges us to go up higher. What is the meaning of this persistent instinct which pushes us on? The true meaning is that something is to result from life, that out of it is being wrought a good greater than itself, toward which it slowly moves, and that this painful sower called man needs, like every sower, to count on the morrow. The history of humanity is the history of indomitable hope; otherwise everything would have been over long ago. To press forward under his burdens, to guide himself in the night, to retrieve his falls and his failures, to escape despair even in death, man has need of hoping always, and sometimes against all hope. Here is the cordial that sustains him. Had we only logic we should have long ago drawn the conclusion, Death has everywhere the last word, and we should be dead of the idea. But we have hope, and that is why we live and believe in life.

Suso, the great monk and mystic, one of the simplest and best men that ever lived, had a touching custom. Whenever he encountered a woman, were she the poorest and oldest, he stepped respectfully aside, though his bare feet must tread among thorns or in the gutter. "I do that," he said, "to render homage to our holy lady the Virgin Mary." Let us offer to hope a like reverence. If we meet it in the shape of a blade of wheat piercing the furrow, a bird brooding on its nest, a poor wounded beast, recovering itself, rising and continuing its way; a peasant plowing and sowing a field that has been ravaged by flood or hail, a nation slowly repairing its losses and healing its wounds—under whatever guise of humanity or suffering it appears to us, let us salute it. When we encounter it in legends, in untutored songs, in simple creeds, let us still salute it, for it is always the same, indestructible, the immortal daughter of God.

We do not dare hope enough. The men of our day have developed strange timidities. The apprehension that the sky will fall—that acme of absurdity among the fears of our Gallic forefathers—has entered our own hearts. Does the raindrop doubt the ocean, the ray mistrust the sun? Our senile wisdom has arrived at this prodigy. It resembles those testy old pedagogues whose chief office is to rail at the merry pranks or the youthful enthusiasms of their pupils. It is time to become little children once more, to learn again to stand with clasped hands and wide eyes before the mystery around us; to remember that, in spite of our knowledge, what we know is but a trifle, and that the world is greater than our mind, which is well, for, being so prodigious, it must hold in reserve untold resources, and we may allow it some credit without accusing ourselves of improvidence. Let us not treat it as creditors do an insolvent debtor; we should fire its courage, relight the sacred flame of hope. Since the sun still rises, since earth puts forth her blossoms anew, since the bird builds its nest and the mother smiles at her child, let us have the courage to be men and commit the rest to him who has numbered the stars. For my part I would I might find glowing words to say to whomsoever has lost heart in these times of disillusion: Rouse your courage; hope on. He is sure of being least deluded who has the daring to do that. The most ingenuous hope is nearer truth than the most rational despair.

Another source of light on the path of human life is goodness. I am not of those who believe in the natural perfection of man and teach that society corrupts him. On the contrary, of all forms of evil the one which most dismays me is heredity. But I sometimes ask myself how it is that this effete and deadly virus of low instincts, of vices inoculated in the blood, the whole assemblage of disabilities imposed upon us by the past—how all this has not got the better of us. It must be because of something else. This other thing is love.

Given the unknown brooding above our heads, our limited intelligence, the grievous and contradictory enigma of human destiny, falsehood, hatred, corruption, suffering, death—what can we think, what do? To all these questions a sublime and mysterious voice has answered, Love your fellow men. Love must indeed be divine, like faith and hope, since she cannot die when so many powers are arrayed against her. She has to combat the natural ferocity of what may be called the beast in man. She has to meet ruse, force, self interest, above all, ingratitude. How is it that she passes pure and scathless in the midst of these dark enemies, like the prophet of the sacred legend among the roaring beasts? It is because her enemies are of the earth and love is from above. Horns, teeth, claws, eyes full of murderous fire, are powerless against the swift wing that soars toward the heights and eludes them. Thus love escapes the undertakings of her foes. She does even better—she has sometimes known the fine triumph of winning over her persecutors. She has seen the wild beasts grow calm, lie down at her feet, obey her law.

At the very heart of the Christian faith, the most sublime of its teachings, and to him who penetrates its deepest sense the most human, is this: To save lost humanity the invisible God came to dwell among us in the form of a man and willed to make himself known by this single sign—love.

Healing, consoling, tender to the unfortunate, even to the evil, love engenders light beneath her feet. She clarifies, she simplifies. She has chosen the humblest part—to bind up wounds, wipe away tears, relieve distress, soothe aching hearts, pardon, make peace. Yet it is of love that we have the greatest need. And as we meditate on the best way to render thought fruitful, simple, really conformable to our destiny, the method sums itself up in these words: Have confidence and hope; be kind.

I would not discourage lofty speculation, dissuade any one whomsoever from brooding over the problems of the unknown, over the vast abysses of science or philosophy; but we have always to come back from these far journeys to the point where we are, often to a place where we seem to stand marking time with no result. There are conditions of life and social complications in which the sage, the thinker and the ignorant are alike unable to see clearly. The present age has often brought us face to face with such situations. I am sure that he who meets them with our method will soon recognize its worth.

Since I have touched here upon religious ground, at least in a general way, some one may ask me to say in a few simple words what religion is the best, and I gladly express myself on this subject. But it might be better not to put the question in this form. All religions have of necessity certain fixed characteristics, and each has its inherent qualities or defects. Strictly speaking, then, they may be compared among themselves. But there are always involuntary partialities or foregone conclusions. It is better to put the question otherwise and ask, Is my own religion good, and how may I know it? To this question this answer: Your religion is good if it is vital and active, if it nourishes in you confidence, hope, love and a sentiment of the infinite value of existence; if it is allied with what is best in you against what is worst and holds forever before you the necessity of becoming a new man; if it makes you understand that pain is a deliverer; if it increases your respect for the conscience of others; if it renders forgiveness more easy, fortune less arrogant, duty more dear, the beyond less visionary. If it does these things it is good, little matter its name. However rudimentary it may be, when it fills this office it comes from the true source; it binds you to man and to God.

But does it perchance serve to make you think yourself better than others, quibble over texts, wear sour looks, domineer over others' consciences or give your own over to bondage, stifle your scruples, follow religious forms for fashion or gain, do good in the hope of escaping future punishment?—oh, then, if you proclaim yourself the follower of Buddha, Moses, Mohammed or even Christ, your religion is worthless, it separates you from God and man.

I have not perhaps the right to speak thus in my own name, but others have so spoken before me who are greater than I, and notably he who recounted to the questioning scribe the parable of the good Samaritan. I intrench myself behind his authority.

CHAPTER IV.

SIMPLICITY OF SPEECH.

SPEECH is the chief revelation of the mind, the first visible form that it takes. As the thought, so the speech. To better one's life in the way of simplicity one must set a watch on his lips and his pen. Let the word be as genuine as the thought, as artless, as valid. Think justly, speak frankly.

All social relations have their roots in mutual trust, and this trust is maintained by each man's sincerity. Once sincerity diminishes, confidence is weakened, society suffers, apprehension is born. This is true in the province of both natural and spiritual interests. With people whom we distrust it is as difficult to do business as to search for scientific truth, arrive at religious harmony or attain to justice. When one must first question words and intentions and start from the premise that everything said and written is meant to offer us illusion in place of truth, life becomes strangely complicated. This is the case today. There is so much craft, so much diplomacy, so much subtle legerdemain, that we all have no end of trouble to inform ourselves on the simplest subject and the one that most concerns us. Probably what I have just said would suffice to show my thought, and each one's experience might bring to its support an ample commentary with illustrations. But I am none the less moved to insist on this point and to strengthen my position with examples.

Formerly the means of communication between men were considerably restricted. It was natural to suppose that in perfecting and multiplying avenues of information a better understanding would be brought about. Nations would learn to love each other as they became acquainted; citizens of one country would feel themselves bound in closer brotherhood as more light was thrown on what concerned their common life. When printing was invented the cry arose, "Fiat lux!" and with better cause when the habit of reading and the taste for newspapers increased. Why should not men have reasoned thus: "Two lights illumine better than one, and many better than two. The more periodicals and books there are the better we shall know what happens, and those who wish to write history after us will be right fortunate. Their hands will be full of documents." Nothing could have seemed more evident.

Alas, this reasoning was based upon the nature and capacity of the instruments without taking into account the human element, always the most important factor! And what has really come about is this—that cavilers, calumniators and crooks, all gentlemen glib of tongue, who know better than any one else how to turn voice and pen to account, have taken the utmost advantage of these extended means for circulating thought, with the result that the men of our times have the greatest difficulty in the world to know the truth about their own age and their own affairs. For every newspaper that fosters good feeling and good understanding between nations by trying to rightly inform its neighbors and to study them without reservations, how many spread defamation and distrust! What unnatural and dangerous currents of opinion set in motion! What false alarms and malicious interpretations of words and facts! And in domestic affairs we are not much better informed than in foreign. As to commercial, industrial and agricultural interests, political parties and social tendencies or the personality of public men, it is alike difficult to obtain a disinterested opinion. The more newspapers one reads the less clearly he sees in these matters. There are days when after having read them all, and admitting that he takes them at their word, the reader finds himself obliged to draw this conclusion: Unquestionably nothing but corruption can be found any longer; no men of integrity except a few journalists. But the last part of the conclusion falls in its turn. It appears that the chroniclers devour each other. The reader has under his eyes a spectacle somewhat like the cartoon entitled "The Combat of the Serpents." After having gorged themselves with everything around them the reptiles fall upon each other, and there remain upon the field of battle two tails.

And not the common people alone feel this embarrassment, but the cultivated also; almost everybody shares it. In politics, finance, business, even in science, art, literature and religion, there is everywhere disguise, trickery, wire pulling—one truth for the public, another for the initiated. The result is that everybody is deceived. It is vain to be behind the scenes on one stage. A man cannot be there on them all, and the very people who deceive others with the most ability are in turn deceived when they need to count upon the sincerity of their neighbors.

The result of such practices is the degradation of human speech. It is degraded first in the eyes of those who manipulate it as a base instrument. No word is respected by sophists, casuists and quibblers, men who are moved only by a rage for gaining their point or who assume that their interests are alone worth considering. Their penalty is to be forced to judge others by the rule they follow themselves—say what profits and not what is true. They can no longer take any one seriously—a sad state of mind for those who write or teach! How lightly must one hold his readers and hearers to approach them in such an attitude! To him who has preserved enough honesty nothing is more repugnant than the careless irony of an acrobat of the tongue or pen who tries to dupe honest and ingenuous men. On one side openness, sincerity, the desire to be enlightened; on the other, chicanery making game of the public! But he knows not, the liar, how far he is misleading himself. The capital on which he lives is confidence, and nothing equals the confidence of the people unless it be their distrust when once they find themselves betrayed. They may follow for a time the exploiters of their artlessness, but then their friendly humor turns to hate. Doors which stood wide open offer an impassable front of wood, and ears once attentive are deaf. And the pity is that they have closed not to the evil alone, but to the good. This is the crime of those who distort and degrade speech: they shake confidence generally. We consider as a calamity the debasement of the currency, the lowering of interest, the abolition of credit. There is a misfortune greater than these—the loss of confidence, of that moral credit which honest people give one another, and which makes speech circulate like an authentic currency. Away with counterfeiters, speculators, rotten financiers, for they bring under suspicion even the coin of the realm. Away with the makers of counterfeit speech, for because of them there is no longer confidence in any one or anything, and what they say and write is not worth a continental.

You see how urgent it is that each should guard his lips, chasten his pen and aspire to simplicity of speech. No more perversion of sense, circumlocution, reticence, tergiversation! These things serve only to complicate and bewilder. Be men. Speak the speech of honor. An hour of plain dealing does more for the salvation of the world than years of duplicity.

A word now about a national bias to those who have a veneration for diction and style. Assuredly there can be no quarrel with the taste for grace and elegance of speech. I am of opinion that one cannot say too well what he has to say. But it does not follow that the things best said and best written are most studied. Words should serve the fact and not substitute themselves for it and make it forgotten in its embellishment. The greatest things are those which gain the most by being said most simply, since thus they show themselves for what they are. You do not throw over them the veil, however transparent, of beautiful discourse, nor that shadow so fatal to truth called the writer's vanity. Nothing so strong, nothing so persuasive, as simplicity! There are sacred emotions, cruel griefs, splendid heroisms, passionate enthusiasms, that a look, a movement, a cry, interprets better than beautifully rounded periods. The most precious possessions of the heart of humanity manifest themselves most simply. To be convincing a thing must be true, and certain truths are more evident when they come in the speech of ingenuousness, even weakness, than when they fall from lips too well trained or are proclaimed with trumpets. And these rules are good for each of us in his everyday life. No one can imagine what profit would accrue to his moral life from the constant observation of this principle: Be sincere, moderate, simple in the expression of your feelings and opinions in private and public alike; never pass beyond bounds, give out faithfully what is within you, and above all watch—that is the main thing.

For the danger in fine words is that they live from a life of their own. They are servants of distinction that have kept their titles, but no longer perform their functions, of which royal courts offer us example. You speak well, write well, and all is said. How many people content themselves with speaking and believe that it exempts them from acting! And those who listen are content with having heard them. So it sometimes happens that a life may in the end be made up of a few well turned speeches, a few fine books and a few great plays. As for practicing what is so magisterially set forth—that is the last thing thought of. And if we pass from the world of talent to spheres which the mediocre exploit, there in a pellmell of confusion we see those who think that we are in the world to talk and hear others talk—the great and hopeless rout of babblers, of everything that prates, bawls and perorates and, after all, finds that there isn't talking enough. They all forget that those who make the least noise do the most work. An engine that expends all its steam in whistling has nothing left with which to turn wheels. Then let us cultivate silence. All that we can save in noise we gain in power.

These reflections lead us to consider a similar subject, also very worthy of attention. I mean what has been called "the vice of the superlative." If we study the inhabitants of a country we notice differences of temperament, of which the language shows signs. Here the people are calm and phlegmatic. Their speech is jejune, lacks color. Elsewhere temperaments are more evenly balanced. One finds precision, the word exactly fitted to the thing. But farther on—effect of the sun, the air, the wine perhaps—hot blood courses in the veins, tempers are excitable, language is extravagant, and the simplest things are said in the strongest terms.

If the type of speech varies with climate, it differs also with epochs. Compare the language, written or spoken, of our own times with that of certain other periods of our history. Under the old regime people spoke differently than at the time of the Revolution, and we have not the same language as the men of 1830, 1848 or the second empire. In general, language is now characterized by greater simplicity. We no longer wear perukes, we no longer write in lace frills, but there is one significant difference between us and almost all of our ancestors, and it is the source of our exaggerations—our nervousness. Upon overexcited nervous systems—and heaven knows that to have nerves is no longer an aristocratic privilege—words do not produce the same impression as under normal conditions; and quite as truly simple language does not suffice the man of overwrought sensibilities when he tries to express what he feels. In private life, in public, in books, on the stage, calm and temperate speech has given place to excess. The means that novelists and playwrights employ to galvanize the public mind and compel its attention are to be found again in their rudiments, in our most commonplace conversations, in our letter writing and, above all, in public speaking. Our performances in language compared to those of a man well balanced and serene are what our handwriting is compared to that of our fathers. The fault is laid to steel pens. If only the truth were acknowledged! Geese, then, could save us. But the evil goes deeper; it is in ourselves. We write like men possessed. The pen of our ancestors was more restful, more sure. Here we face one of the results of our modern life, so complicated and so terribly exhaustive of energy. It leaves us impatient, breathless, in perpetual trepidation. Our handwriting, like our speech, suffers thereby and betrays us. Let us go back from the effect to the cause and understand well the warning it brings us.

What good can come from this habit of exaggerated speech? False interpreters of our own impressions, we cannot but warp the minds of our fellow men as well as our own. Between people who exaggerate, good understanding ceases. Ruffled tempers, violent and useless disputes, hasty judgments devoid of all moderation, the utmost extravagance in education and social life—these things are the result of intemperance of speech.

May I be permitted in this appeal for simplicity of speech to frame a wish whose fulfillment would have the happiest results? I ask for simplicity in literature, not only as one of the best remedies for the dejection of our souls—blases, jaded, weary of eccentricities—but also as a pledge and source of social union. I ask also for simplicity in art. Our art and our literature are reserved for the privileged few of education and fortune. But do not misunderstand me. I do not ask poets, novelists and painters to descend from the heights and walk along the mountain sides, finding their satisfaction in mediocrity, but, on the contrary, to mount higher. The truly popular is not that which appeals to a certain class of society ordinarily called the common people; the truly popular is what is common to all classes and unites them. The sources of inspiration from which perfect art springs are in the depths of the human heart, in the eternal realities of life, before which all men are equal. And the sources of a popular language must be found in the small number of simple and vigorous forms which express elementary sensations and draw the master lines of human destiny. In them are truth, power, grandeur, immortality. Is there not enough in such an ideal to kindle the enthusiasm of youth, which, sensible that the sacred flame of the beautiful is burning within, feels pity, and to the disdainful adage, "Odi profanum vulgus," prefers this more humane saying, "Misereor super turbam." As for me, I have no artistic authority, but from out the multitude where I live I have the right to raise my cry to those who have been given talents, and say to them: Labor for men whom the world forgets, make yourselves intelligible to the humble, so shall you accomplish a work of emancipation and peace; so shall you open again the springs whence those masters drew, whose works have defied the ages because they knew how to clothe genius in simplicity.

CHAPTER V.

SIMPLE DUTY.

WHEN we talk to children on a subject that annoys them they call our attention to some pigeon on the roof giving food to its little one or some coachman down in the street who is abusing his horse. Sometimes they even maliciously propose one of those alarming questions that put the minds of parents on the rack; all this to divert attention from the distressing topic. I fear that in the face of duty we are big children, and when that is the theme seek subterfuges to distract us.

The first sophism consists in asking ourselves if there is such a thing as duty in the abstract, or if this word does not cover one of the numerous illusions of our forefathers; for duty, in truth, supposes liberty, and the question of liberty leads us into metaphysics. How can we talk of liberty so long as this grave problem of free will is not solved? Theoretically there is no objection to this, and if life were a theory and we were here to work out a complete system of the universe it would be absurd to concern ourselves with duty until we had clarified the subject of liberty, determined its conditions, fixed its limits.

But life is not a theory. In this question of practical morality, as in the others, life has preceded hypothesis, and there is no room to believe that she ever yields it place. This liberty—relative, I admit, like everything we are acquainted with, for that matter—this duty whose existence we question is none the less the basis of all the judgments we pass upon ourselves and our fellow men. We hold each other to a certain extent responsible for our deeds and exploits.

The most ardent theorist, once outside of his theory, scruples not a whit to approve or disapprove the acts of others, to take measures against his enemies, to appeal to the generosity and justice of those he would dissuade from an unworthy step. One can no more rid himself of the notion of moral obligation than of that of time or space, and as surely as we must resign ourselves to walking before we know how to define this space through which we move and this time that measures our movements, so surely must we submit to moral obligation before having put our finger on its deep hidden roots. Moral law dominates man whether he respects or defies it. See how it is in everyday life—each one is ready to cast his stone at him who neglects a plain duty even if he allege that he has not yet arrived at philosophic certitude. Everybody will say to him, and with excellent reason: "Sir, we are men before everything. First play your part, do your duty as citizen, father, son. After that you shall return to the course of your meditations."

However, let us be well understood. We should not wish to turn any one away from scrupulous research into the foundations of morality. No thought which leads men to concern themselves once more with these grave questions could be useless or indifferent. We simply challenge the thinker to find a way to wait till he has unearthed these foundations before he does an act of humanity, of honesty or dishonesty, of valor or cowardice. And most of all do we wish to formulate a reply for all the insincere who have never tried to philosophize and for ourselves when we would offer our state of philosophic doubt in justification of our practical omissions. From the simple fact that we are men, before all theorizing, positive or negative, about duty, we have the peremptory law to conduct ourselves like men. There is no getting out of it.

But he little knows the resources of the human heart who counts on the effect of such a reply. It matters not that it is itself unanswerable. It cannot keep other questions from arising. The sum of our pretexts for evading duty is equal to the sum of the sands of the sea or the stars of heaven.

We take refuge, then, behind duty that is obscure, difficult, contradictory. And these are certainly words to call up painful memories. To be a man of duty and to question one's route, grope in the dark, feel oneself torn between the contrary solicitations of conflicting calls, or, again, to face a duty gigantic, overwhelming, beyond our strength—what is harder! And such things happen. We would neither deny nor contest the tragedy in certain situations or the anguish of certain lives. And yet duty rarely has to make itself plain across such conflicting circumstances or to be struck out from the tortured mind like lightning from a storm cloud. Such formidable shocks are exceptional. Well for us if we stand stanch when they come! But if no one is astonished that oaks are uprooted by the whirlwind, that a wayfarer stumbles at night on an unknown road or that a soldier caught between two fires is vanquished, no more should he condemn without appeal those who have been worsted in almost superhuman moral conflicts. To succumb under the force of numbers or obstacles has never been counted a disgrace.

So my weapons are at the service of those who intrench themselves behind the impregnable rampart of duty ill defined, complicated or contradictory. But it is not that which occupies me today; it is of plain—I had almost said easy—duty that I wish to speak.

We have yearly three or four high feast days and many ordinary ones. There are likewise some very great and dark combats to wage, but beside these is the multitude of plain and simple duties. Now, while in the great encounters our equipment is generally adequate, it is precisely in the little emergencies that we are found wanting. Without fear of being misled by a paradoxical form of thought, I affirm, then, that the essential thing is to fulfill our simple duties and exercise elementary justice. In general, those who lose their souls do so not because they fail to rise to difficult duty, but because they neglect to perform that which is simple. Let us illustrate this truth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Natives of the San Blas Coast.

The natives of the San Blas coast, part of the western coast of South America, have many peculiar customs. The Indian boy after his marriage becomes the slave of his father-in-law and must submit in all things to his will until emancipated by his own daughter's marriage, when he sets up his own home and becomes thenceforth master of his son-in-law. The men are very jealous of their women, and in case of war or other grave danger their first step is to kill their wives and children. They believe dreams and insanity to be the work of evil spirits, and the dreamer upon telling his dream is killed. The insane are burned alive. They allow no foreigner to sleep in one of their villages.

A Famous Aqueduct.

One of the most imposing architectural relics of western Europe is the aqueduct of Nismes, in southern France. After the lapse of sixteen centuries this colossal monument still spans the valley, joining hill to hill in nearly perfect state. The highest range of arches carries a small canal just wide enough for a man to creep through and still retaining a thick lining of Roman cement. The height of the structure is 188 feet and the length of the highest arcade 872 feet. Its use was to convey to the city of Nismes the water of two springs twenty-five miles distant.

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There is no need to worry any more about the weeds, for they have gone to seed to curse both you and your neighbor for next year.

We now have concrete streets and sidewalks, cement buildings, posts and piling. The coming architecture is largely going to dispense with brick, stone and lumber.

We have a good many so called statesmen who, like the modern airship, are able to rise by virtue of the gas they carry, but who drift whichever way the wind blows when they are up in the air.

A man never liveth to himself alone if he is a resident of a small town. His dear neighbors will find out everything about him, his business and domestic affairs and some besides. It is probable that this sort of gratuitous detective service does not a little to keep some people straight.

All are agreed that the willow hedges untrimmed are nothing but a public nuisance when grown bordering the public roads. They cause impassable drifts of snow in winter, keep the road muddy after rains and shut off any view of the good farms on either side. These hedges are generally being removed.

During the seven years' drought in Australia a mare of native stock made the discovery that there were green and tender grasses growing at the bottom of a large pool of water, and she learned to dive to get them. Her progeny also took up the diving habit, and the chances are that had the necessity continued a new race of diving horses would have been created.

The present prices for farm products fully justify present prices for farm lands. In fact, if assured of a continuance of such prices the value of good farm land would easily bear an advance of 20 per cent. Good land is today one of the cheapest things on the market as well as one of the safest investments. Farmers' wives will do a good thing if they balk and refuse to sign deeds of the farm at present values.

We give the following figures as given to us lately by a manufacturer of the new cement blocks which are now coming into use. He said that a silo sixteen feet in diameter and twenty-five feet in height could be built at a cost for the blocks of $134; that these blocks are so dovetailed into each other that they make a practically solid wall. If to this be added the cost of laying up it would seem as though here was a silo for something about $200 that would be the cheapest and best thing yet worked out. This idea is worth investigatiag.

A farmer is never quite ready to move to the town if he can't get rid of a hankering to raise hogs. A hog in a town is always out of place unless he is dead. As a begetter of original and unendurable stinks the hog in confinement takes the cake. Hens in town are bad enough, lowering the moral status of any locality where they run at large. But when coupled with the odor of a hogpen on a warm August evening the two combined can neutralize the best efforts of the churches. If you think you must keep hogs, stay on the farm, where there are plenty of wind and neighbors half a mile apart.

The cement blocks for building purposes can be made in almost any community and used in constructive work at just about two-thirds the cost of brick, with the added advantage that the work, while equally durable and fireproof, looks much handsomer. The best of it is that wherever there is sand of good quality these cement blocks may be profitably manufactured. While we have not as yet noted that it has been done, we see no reason why a cheap and excellent drain-tile could not be made from this material, which ought to give a fine business all through the prairie regions, where fuel is high priced and tile draining a necessity.

There are still many localities where the first crop raised on the land will pay for it. It may be done in the newer sections of North Dakota by breaking up the prairie sod the last of May or the first of June and sowing it to flax, it may be done in Oklahoma with a crop of winter wheat on the newer and cheaper lands, it may be done with potatoes on almost any of the cheap timbered lands of northern Minnesota or Wisconsin, it may be done with alfalfa on much of the good land in Kansas and Nebraska, it may be done in growing various crops on almost any of the well irrigated lands being brought into market in so many of the western states, and when a smart man can pay for his farm with the first crop he has got a snap and ought to be satisfied. Any land which will permit the doing of this is easily worth five or six times what one has to pay for it.

its distribution. Too many men persist in grabbing two pieces of pie.

When an epicure wants his game birds hung up by the tail and ripened until the tail pulls out he cannot consistently criticise the eater of limburger cheese, as it looks to us.

The government crop report says we have raised 2,453,000,000 bushels of corn this year, not the largest crop ever raised, but close to it. This crop is worth close to $1,000,000,000, and it has all been picked one ear at a time.

The government will require 40,000 of the big fir trees of Oregon for use as piles in the building of the Panama canal. These piles will all have to be chemically treated to preserve them from the ravages of the teredo. They will represent 32,000,000 feet of lumber, board measure.

People will probably never get so refined that they will refuse to eat onions. Whatever they may think of the large matured bulb, the little tender green onion of the early spring is so appetizing and toothsome that we know of young ladies who will eat it and run all risks, even when they expect their best fellow to visit them after supper.

Men do not realize the cohesive and multiplying power of the saved dollar. This dollar is always a worker. If the money young men fool away on liquor, tobacco, slot machines and other tomfoolery was only saved they would not have to stand the parson off with 75 cents when they get married and would not have to live with the old folks till they are given notice to leave.

If alcohol can be made and sold for light, heat and power uses at 10 cents a gallon, which it can if not taxed, no easier way exists for the people to get after the worst trust in the country than by demanding needed legislation to make this thing possible. It would make twenty cent gasoline look sick to have to compete with ten cent alcohol. Germany is on to this scheme, and congress had better import a Dutchman or two to tell us how to do it.

It is worth remembering that hemlock plank will not last more than two-thirds as long as white pine when used as planking for bridges. It is not that the hemlock will rot more quickly, but it splinters up under the wear by sharp shod teams to a far greater extent than does the pine, and it does not seem to make any difference whether the wear is had lengthwise or crosswise, the result is the same. Where hemlock is used for this purpose it should be bought at a much greater margin of difference than there usually is between it and pine.

A writer for the press recently referred to the down and feathers to be found in an eagle's nest and conveyed the idea that it was a beautiful and artistic bird home. Guess he never saw one, for the real nest of the eagle is a crude pile of coarse sticks, usually fixed over a little from year to year, no down or feathers by a long shot, a stinking boneyard of fragments of rabbits, snakes, fowls and often larger game. The eagle is altogether an unclean bird, and when we have invested him with power, speed, dignity and supremacy over his kind man has done all he can for him.

While a black hide is more or less of a handicap to the human race, it is never so with the animal creation. The Angus and Galloway cattle stand at the top among beef producing animals, the black Percheron horse is not eclipsed by any draft horse, the Poland-China hog leads the procession in his line, the Holstein cow is queen of the dairy, while the black Spanish and Langshan fowls are ever prime favorites in the poultry yard. Black soil is almost always the best soil, and a girl dressed in black, with a cherry red ribbon round her neck, is looking her best—that is, most of them are.

There died in a western state recently a newspaper man. He was bright, original, a bit cranky and generally respected. It was funny, but true, that in the many well deserved tributes which were paid to his memory by the papers of his state the very best thing which he had done during his long life was entirely overlooked. For years he had been an advocate of improved highways, of more intelligent and sensible methods of working them and expending the highway taxes. In season and out of season, while wabbling more or less in a political way, he could always be depended upon to write and talk for good roads. We can only wish for him that he is now in that country where the roads are made of pure gold and do not need repairing.

The ordinary four rod highway common in most states involves a great waste of good land. No other civilized country would permit it. The roads should either be made narrower or some practical use should be made of the unused portion of the road. If these highways could be seeded down and mowed in season it would not be so bad, but owing to lack of enterprise and public spirit and sometimes lack of time a wild riot of weeds has undisputed possession of thousands of miles of prairie highways, disfiguring fine farms and furnishing enough foul weed seed to infect the whole country. Under the co-operative method of handling farms, elsewhere referred to, a flock of sheep could and would be put in charge of a shepherd and grazed on these roads, when the clean highway would also become the profitable highway.

ed by the man whom he hires to help him with his farm work, and most men do, why is it not equally good business management to set a standard of productiveness for the cow which he feeds and milks? Most dairies carry a lot of lady boarders who toil not, neither do they pay their way, but they are kindly treated, hold respectable positions in cow society and eat their heads off every year. It is now an easy thing to test the herd—know just what each cow is doing and just what she is worth. The average butter product of two of the big dairy states, Iowa and Minnesota, is less than 150 pounds per cow. This 150 pounds of butter will bring about 18 cents per pound when sold as cream to the local creamery, amounting to $27. Now, if a man is keeping his dairy cows on a farm worth $80 per acre it costs just about $27 to keep the cow, and all the net profit he has left for pulling her teats for 280 days is a calf. It is easy to see that every additional pound of butter which he can make his cow produce over 150 pounds is net profit. No cow should be kept milked and fussed with unless she will make at least 200 pounds of butter during one lacteal period or one year. There is just one exception to this conclusion, and that where a man keeps very high grade Angus, Shorthorns or Herefords, in which case, if he can secure the low butter average referred to and get a calf at nine months old worth $25 for baby beef, he can pay out with fair margin of profit. Establishing 200 pounds of butter as the standard of product for each cow milked would thin out the dairy herds in great shape, but it would be done with profit to the owner just the same.

TEN CENT CORN.

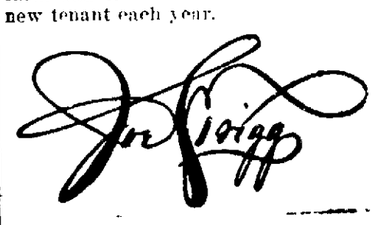
During the year 1896 the west was dealing with the problem of ten cent corn, and it was a dandy proposition, take it all round. It was used as fuel in competition with five dollar soft coal, and one smart farmer in Nebraska saved his corn crop from the clutches of the sheriff on the ground that the law exempted a year's supply of fuel for [illegible] have one over to return. The limits of the corn growing belt [illegible] known. The corn hungry [illegible] Europe have found the medicine and nutritive value of corn as food, scores of needed and most valuable byproducts have been developed by chemistry and science from the cereal which twenty years ago was rated as good for nothing but hog feed, while today no one subject is attracting so much attention and interest as the further development of this wonderful plant and the discovery of the ways and means of growing it in greatest perfection. If you have a good corn farm, keep it; if not for yourself, at least as a splendid heritage for your children. If you are raising forty bushels to the acre, learn how to grow eighty, for it can be done. If you are wasting all the fodder, learn how to save it, for every average corn grower can double his crop and his income from it. Wake up to your splendid opportunities.

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

Two-thirds of the people would be infinitely better off and much happier if they never under any circumstances went into debt. Debt with these is the begetter of poverty and financial slavery, a voluntary bondage often lightly assumed in the first place, the chains of which become more tightly riveted the harder the victim tries to escape. There is no ration of food so poor, no work so hard or menial, no suit of clothing so patched, that they should demand the contraction of a debt to escape them. "Pay as you go" will make every poor man independent. Earn your money before you spend it. Unpaid grocery bills, a chalk score at the saloon, maturing obligations which have a first mortgage on next month's salary or next year's crops, always make a man feel cheap and discouraged. It is simply surprising how easy it is to get along without things which you think you want and really do not need, and it is these things for which most men get into debt. The man who pays cash gets the lowest price and a discount on his bills. There is perhaps no simpler motto for many people to secure more happiness and comfort in living than just this—to get out of debt and stay out.

TENANT FARMERS.

The tenant farmer bids fair to become as much of a factor in the agriculture of the west and northwest as he is in England. Men with money are finding out that good land is first of all a safe investment and, second, that the annual return which may be obtained from renting it is at least equal to the net profit to be derived from any other investment. There is one difficulty in this that we have not as yet developed a class of farmers who are content to remain tenants, the best ones only renting land until such time as they can make enough money to buy a farm of their own, just as young ladies teach school as a makeshift until they can get married. We have before referred to the great benefit to both landlord and tenant which would accrue if only land leases were made for longer periods and a definite system of stock farming put into practice. This would prevent the impoverishment of the soil which inevitably results where cash rents, grain raising and selling are in vogue. We pity the farm and its owner where there is a new tenant each year.

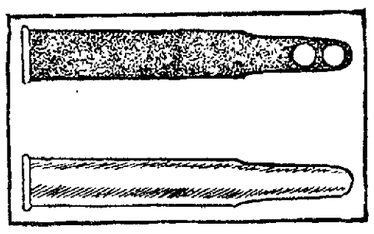


How New York Militiamen Will Awe Future Mobs.

The new cartridge for riot duty is nearly ready for the national guard. It is of the caliber of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which is 30, and will be used by the guardsmen in that rifle. Until recently the state soldiers were equipped with the Springfield only, except for fifty Krags, which the expert riflemen in each regiment were permitted to use in Creedmore practice. Now, however, the Krag is to be issued generally.

This new riot ammunition is called the "multiball" cartridge, because instead of having only one bullet it has two, a trifle larger than buckshot. When fired they will scatter, and a volley of them will make a mob think it is facing shrapnel.

The range of these riot cartridges is only about 300 yards as against 2,000



TWO BULLET CARTRIDGE.

yards and more of the regular bullet. It is practically the range of the old musket of the Revolutionary days. The adaptation of this cartridge is entirely in line with the larger humanity that is shaping the conduct of modern warfare.

Any one who knows anything about the high power and flat trajectory of the modern rifle will recognize the humaneness of the new cartridge. With the regulation bullet, even of the old Springfield, persons remote from the scene of rioting were often killed by the long flight of the missile. The ricocheting of the ball along the hard pavement has led to casualties blocks away from the scene of the fighting. One thousand of the new riot cartridges weighs only fifty-eight pounds against 112 pounds a thousand of the regulation ammunition.

"Nothing but the best results should come from this change," says a regimental inspector of rifle practice. "There will be more wounded perhaps in a riot, but the fatalities will be fewer. Soldiers as well as the public will gain by the change, as heretofore soldiers have put up with brutal treatment from mobs, being fearful of the deadly effect of their bullets. Now things will be changed. They will feel ready to let go a volley on slightest provocation, and rioters, knowing this, will be less likely to tempt them to shoot."

Alcohol For Automobiles.

Within recent years the production of alcohol in Germany has been stimulated by beneficial legislation, whereby for industrial purposes it is free of revenue duty, and the result has been that in addition to an extensive use in chemical and manufacturing processes it is being increasingly employed for small internal combustion motors. Alcohol has been found particularly useful for automobiles, and as the combustion under full load is practically complete there are no offensive odors as in the case of gasoline and naphtha. It takes four parts of alcohol by weight to accomplish the same amount of work as three parts of petroleum, and the question resolves itself into one of cost, in Germany this being in favor of alcohol.

The Life of a Locomotive.

The life of an express locomotive in England is estimated at twenty-five years, that of a freight locomotive at twenty-six years, that of an ordinary passenger engine at twenty-five years, that of a switch engine at twenty-seven years. In the United States the life of an express locomotive is eight years, of a freight engine eight years, of a passenger engine nine years, and of a switch engine ten years. In eighteen years, however, the American machine has run 2,000,000 miles, double the average travel of an English locomotive.

The African Hyena.

"One of the great pests of Africa," said a traveler, "is the hyena. Lions and leopards do a lot of damage, but their skins, if they are shot or trapped, are some compensation for the loss they cause. The average settler, be he farmer, trader or official, rather welcomes their presence near his camp for the sake of the excitement which they afford, and very few men would hesitate to sacrifice a bullock or several head of goats or sheep for the sake of bagging a lion. But the skin of the hyena is worthless, and there is no credit whatever in shooting him, as he is an arrant coward. He makes the night hideous with his howls, and in the dark he is very daring and will enter compounds and huts and carry off almost anything. Nothing is too old or tough for him. Horns, skins, old boots—anything is grist to his mill.

She Never Forgot the Lost Five.

An American lost $5 in Paris, changed and when he went home told his wife about it. This happened 25 years ago, and she has never forgotten it, often telling him what luxuries they could afford if he hadn't lost the money. Last week their son dropped $2,000 in a poor investment. "Don't say a word to him about it," she said to her husband. "Poor boy, he feels bad enough as it is."—Atchison Globe

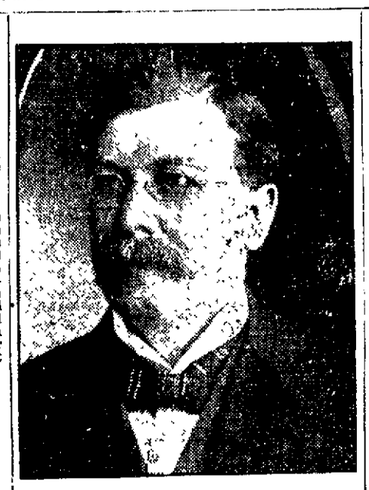
DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.



Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted their disease and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for any one to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records and has registered for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child, do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or correspond with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies **Dr Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession, and also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea, **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage with in his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, he therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary habits of practices produce. Those vices when persisted in gradually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless removed by a competent physician. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer the incurable stages when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.** **Epilepsy or Fits** successfully treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.** Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor. ☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Jan 12, 1905

ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, JAN 17.

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Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

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A Holiday Present WORTHY OF THE NAME.

Mothers, Wives, Sweethearts! Have you a ***Son, Husband, Lover or Friend*** that is a slave to the ***Demon Drink?*** Do you wish to rescue him from a ***Drunkard's Grave?*** Do you wish to make him a ***Man*** among ***Men?*** Do you wish to save them from a life of ***Disease, Poverty*** and ***Degredation?*** If you do, and want to help them start the ***New Year*** right send at once for a full treatment of our world famous ***Golden Star*** secret liquor cure. Give it to them in their coffee, tea, milk or food and watch the marvelous results. You will then thank us as hundreds have done before you. ***Cure Guaranteed.*** Whiskey is conquered at last! Endorsed by all temperance societies. Full treatment in plain package prepaid, $3.00.

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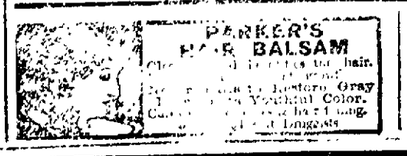

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THURSDAY JANUARY 5 1905

The price of the Cincinnati Enquirer twenty-five years ago was five cents. Today a copy of the paper still costs five cents. A lot of people don't agree with the Enquirer's politics or policy, but no one has ever accused it of not printing the news.

It is possible that the House of Representatives will take action during the present session of congress upon the subject of regulating railroad rates as recommended in the President's message. The two propositions under discussion are that a joint commission be authorized to look into the subject during the summer and report to the next congress, or that the House shall pass a bill at the present session in time for the Senate to act upon it. If the Senate did not act upon the measure at this session, it would at least give the press, the railroads, and the shippers, something definite to work upon during the congressional recess.

Citizens of Stark and the neighboring counties composing the Eighteenth congressional district have special reasons for feeling proud of their former representative, Robert W. Tayler, of Youngstown, who is to succeed Judge Francis J. Wing on the federal bench in the northern district of Ohio. Mr. Tayler made his mark as a congressman and has subsequently distinguished himself as the attorney for the protestants against the admission of Reed Smoot as senator from Utah. The new office which he is to fill is one of great honor and responsibility. Everyone who knows Mr. Tayler will grant that the President's c oice has been a wise one.

Lady Falmouth is urging England to profit by our example as shown in the higher standard of sobriety prevailing in the United States with which she was much impressed during her recent visit here. Her ladyship's investigations led her to suppose, very correctly, that this higher standard was at least partly due to the instruction in hygiene and temperance in almost all the elementary school in America. She urges that the study of similar subjects be made compulsory in the British educational department. In America, says Lady Falmouth, there is a total absence of "the poor, drunk, sodden looking beings frequently seen in England."

The New York Times, which has just moved into its new building, the tallest in Manhattan, has issued an illustrated building supplement which tells the story of its new habita ion in a most interesting way. As the Times says, a higher interest pertains to a newspaper building than to buildings in which the public is not concerned as to what transpires within. It then proceeds to tell all about the home of this distinctly modern newspaper, equipped with every possible appliance, where matter written and put in type twenty stories or more above the ground is printed upon presses fifty-five feet below the surface of the earth. A wealth of information, not only about the Times building, but about the art and mystery of modern construction and equipment, are found in the supplement.

FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF THE WAR.

First—After the Boxer disturbance the powers agreed to maintain the territorial integrity of China. Russia reserved the right to occupy Manchuria, agreeing to evacuate when peace was restored. April, 1903, was the date fixed for this evacuation. This was afterward extended to October 8. Russia, despite the objections of Japan, still continued in its occupancy of Manchuria.

Second—The fear on the part of Japan that should Russia absorb Manchuria it would inevitably follow that Russia would absorb Korea.

Third—The Russian occupancy of Korea would be a vital restriction of the commerce and peaceful activities of Japan in the most promising field for Japanese development in Asia.

Fourth—The action of Russian agents in pursuing a course indicating a design to control important strategic points.

Fifth—The warlike preparations of Russia in Manchuria and Japan throughout its territories during the time when both countries were mutually engaged in diplomatic negotiations.

It pays to try our Want Columns.

TENTH DINNER.

Its Guests Were 140 Massillon Newsboys.

FEAST AT THE HOTEL SAILER.

Mayor Bell Presided and the Rev. George B. Darsie, of the Christian Church, Talked to the Boys—Afterwards the Guests Attended a Matinee Performance at the Armory.

Perhaps it was owing to the presence of Mayor Bell, chief city magistrate, but be this as it may, The Independent's tenth annual newsboys' dinner given at the Hotel Sailer on Monday at 1 o'clock was what might be called "the best behaved dinner" of any so far given. There were one hundred and forty guests. They marched to their seats to the music of Howald's orchestra as quietly as though they were about to dine with the President. As the benediction was pronounced the silence was so intense that you could have heard a pin drop, and during the subsequent address delivered by the Rev. George B. Darsie, pastor of the Christian church, every boy was quiet and attentive. Mayor Bell, Mr. Darsie, the latter's brother, Burns Darsie, of Pittsburg, and members of The Independent's business and reportorial staffs, dined with the boys. After the dinner the diners repaired to the Armory where they were The Independent's guests at a matinee performance of "The Denver Express."

It was just 9 o'clock when the first guest arrived at The Independent office in North Erie street. His face shone, his hair was parted straight as a die and he wore a new necktie. "How soon will it be time for dinner?" he asked, and was cheered by the intelligence that he had only four hours to wait. By 10 o'clock the rest of the party began to arrive by twos and threes, and at 10:30 they began to register. Each boy wrote his own name and age with a soft pencil. Conrad Keefer, aged 6, couldn't write but he could print and his signature was easier to read than any of the others. The letters were an inch long. Roland Humphrey, 9 years old, put himself down as aged 75. Later he returned and explained that the figures represented the number of his residence.

At 12:45 the boys were formed in line and marched to the Hotel Sailer, where Manager Gus. Sailer and his assistants had everything in readiness for them and by 1 o'clock the first course was going 'round. The following menu was served:

Consomme with Vermicelli
Celery Olives
Roast Vermont Turkey,
Cranberry Sauce
Snowflake Potatoes Asparagus Tips
French Peas
Mince Pie
Ice Cream Cake
Oranges Coffee

During the pause between the serving of the soup and turkey words began to be bandied to and fro. To be absolutely truthful, stalks of celery were also bandied and an occasional slice of bread flew across the room. Some guests, in their desire to let their remarks be heard, shouted them at the tops of their voices in one continuous stream. One boy shouted so long that his ice cream was completely melted before he thought of it. He took three oranges to make up for the loss. When the orchestra played familiar airs everybody sang.

All things have an end, however. The time came at last when the guests dallied with their after dinner coffee and Mayor Bell in a few well chosen words presented the Rev. Mr. Darsie and requested that silence be maintained during his remarks. And as has been said above there was silence. Mr. Darsie struck a responsive chord at once.

"Boys," he said, "who do you think of most when you talk about foot ball?"

"Stewart," yelled the company as with one voice.

"Yes, Stewart," said Mr. Darsie, "but there is another man I am thinking of just at this moment and that man is Shiring." The speaker then drew a word picture of the magnificent proportions of the popular foot ball player. "I want you to be big, strong men like Shiring," he said. "Not only strong physically but strong morally. New Year's day is a good day to make resolutions. I wish you would resolve before you leave this place that you will never smoke, never drink alcoholic drinks, never swear, and never take anything that does not belong to you." Another valuable piece of advice which Mr. Darsie gave the boys was about saving. "If you can't save twenty-five cents a week out of a salary of seventy-five cents," he said, "you ready put savings to the amount of $200 in the bank, and of a boy in Pittsburg who every day deposits seventy-five cents out of his earnings. The address was in plain, simple language which the boys could understand, and was full of wholesome truths. At its close a cheer of enthusiasm was given for Mr. Darsie.

The names of The Independent's guests follow. A few who arrived late did not have time to sign their names, which are consequently not in the list:

Lawrence Smith,, William Baldauf, Lester Burrell, Melville Koontz, Richard Clemens, Homer Zink, Walter Radtke, Harry Myers, Earl Diehm, Edward Welch, Roy Goudy, Edward Huth, Harvey McKergin, Charles Perritt, George Baatz, Layton Patton, Willie Burwell, Albert Baatz, Carl Baughman, Cletus Wampler, Harold Geis, Victor Buchanan, Fred Puegner, Clarence Humm, Ralph Geis, Glen Barber, Luke Burry, Heckert Morgan, Frank Patton, John Janosh, Walter Clementz, Paul Baatz, Alfred M. Baldauf, William Eisenbrei, Arthur Baldauf, Edwin Ritter, Richard Smith, Edward Adams, Carl Fichtner, Alvin H. Geis, Raymond Huth, K. A. Baatz, Ralph W. Biddle, Leo Barthelemy, Edward Walters, Robert Howells, Clarence J. Lintner, Elmer Lin'ner, William Specht, John Morgan, Charles Frederick, William Brown, Clarence Miller, John Silverthorn, Elmer Marsh, Charles Sailer, Joe Fenton, Ben Pollock, Owen Carver, Charles Snyder, Albert Berkemeier, Owen McGlinchey, Robert Smith, William Arther, Edward Schaar, Albert Schaar, Leon Angstadt, Victor Smith, Levi Cecil, Karl Shanower, George Miller, Edward Dibell, Karl Janosh, Walter Meuser, James McPheter, Bruce C. Banyard, Jerome Kessler, Willie Logan, Lewis Snyder, Jacob Austin, Howard Davis, Argoe Ress, George Henrich, Walter Kester, Earl M. Fricker, Fred Biddle, Tom McDougal, K. Youngblood, Karl Miller, John Mauz, Roland Humphrey, Ralph Keyes, Elmer Bevan, Melville Paul, Leonard Petitt, Fred Meininger, Ralph Wolf, Milo F. Stoner, Harry Lipps, William Wagner, Ira McCauley, Lonnie McGreal, Clifford Smith, Raymond Portmann, Frank Norton, Perry Shepard, William DuRoss, John Schott, John Charlton, Burton A. Laylin, John L. Meininger, Karl Naumann, Walter Naumann, James Miller, Charles Kiefer, Conrad Kiefer, Nicholas Engler, Frank Koontz, Karl Stipel, Otis Heckend rn, Walter Heckendorn, Clarence Moore, Edward Hayden, Richard Castle, John Burwell, William Weller, Frank Smith, Anthony Kurlinski, Andrew Jenior, James Egan, Clarence Cecil, Hughie Cecil, Harvey Hankins, Roman S. Ress, Walter Klein, Warren Mendlein, Walter Stephan.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

Prosecutor R. H. Day Looked After 109 Cases in 1904.

Canton, Jan. 3.—Prosecuting Attorney Robert H. Day had 109 cases to look after in 1904. This is the number shown on the criminal docket in Clerk of Court Wise's office. These cases included charges of shooting with intent to kill, grand larceny, burglary, assault with intent to kill, robbery, horse stealing, nonsupport, criminal practice and other offenses of a serious character. In a large percentage of the cases the accused either entered pleas of guilty or were convicted. A number of important cases are yet to be disposed of.

The appearance docket in common pleas court shows that there were 554 cases filed with the clerk of courts during the calendar year. This is a falling off of 21 cases, as there were 775 suits begun in 1903. The bar list for the January term shows 406 cases remaining. On January 1, 1903, there were 389 cases still remaining.

The records show that Judge Ambler and Judge Harter disposed of 537 cases during the year. This is about the same number as last year, when 530 cases were disposed of, and is considered remarkable from the fact that there was a large number of long cases tried. During the year there were 38 cases carried up to the circuit court, eight on error or appeal, according to the court docket.

EDWARDS—BERGMAN.

A Wedding at Sippo at Noon on Sunday.

Miss Chloe M Edwards, of Sippo and Thomas Bergman, of Canton, were married at the home of the bride's parents in Sippo at noon Sunday in the presence of forty guests The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. J. Myers. The bridesmaid was Miss Cora Edwards, the bride's sister, the groomsman, Jacob Bergman, the groom's brother The newly married pair will live in Sippo. The bride is a sister of Mrs. C A. Rudy and C. B. Edwards, of this city.

The greatest system renovator. Restores vitality, regulates the kidneys, liver and stomach. If Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea fails to cure get your money back. That's fair. 85 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

GEO. W. HALL.

He was a Well Known Citizen of Navarre.

THE FUNERAL ON WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Hall was Born on a Farm Near Justus in 1830—He was at Different Times a Traveling Salesman for Two Massillon Milling Companies and One at Canal Dover.

Navarre, Jan. 3.—George W. Hall, aged 74 years, a well known resident of this vicinity, died at his home near Navarre shortly after 12 o'clock Monday morning. Death was caused by the infirmities of age. The funeral will take place at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon from the United Brethren church at Navarre, the Rev. W. S. Adams, of Crystal Springs, officiating. Interment will be made in the Union cemetery at Navarre. Mr. Hall was born on a farm near Justus on May 21, 1830. He came to Navarre when he was 20 years of age and for a time was employed as a clerk in what was known as the Farmers' store. He subsequently became interested in the wheat business and engaged in it for the greater part of his life. At various times he was traveling salesman for the Hardesty Milling Company, at Canal Dover, the J. F. Pocock Company and Warwick & Justus, of Massillon. For a short time he was a drygoods merchant and was for a while interested in a tin and stove store at Navarre.

He is survived by his wife and seven children. The latter are Mrs. Lillie Huntoon, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Viola C. Warwick, of Navarre; Mrs. Myrtle Marchand, of Massillon; Miss Mary Hall, of Navarre; Arthur E. Hall and George H. Hall, of Navarre, and Ernest M. Hall, of Massillon. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. John McWhinney, of Justus, and Mrs. Catherine Hess, of Hartford City, Ind., and one brother, Alfred K. Hall, of Princeton, Ind.

A NEW YEAR'S PARTY.

An Entertainment in the K. of C. Hall Monday Evening.

A New Year's party was held Monday evening by the Knights of Columbus and the Ladies Isabella club in the lodge hall, one hundred and fifty being present. Cards were played, the prizes being won by Mrs. M. Myers, J. B. Schrader, Mrs. Frank Pille and William Franz. Refreshments were served after the game. Mrs. Schrader, the president of the Isabellas, was presented with a cut glass dish and mirror, Mrs. F. J. Falor making the presentation speech. Several musical selections were given. Among the out of town guests were: Mrs. C. Dunham, of Chicago; Mrs. Frank Pille, of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. M. Myers and Miss Mame Myers, of Wooster, and Miss Clara Henmiller, of Columbus. A committee from the Isabella club were the hostesses. They were Mrs. Edward M. Ertle, Mrs. P. J. Emmington, Mrs. G. Gill, Mrs. Margaret Hagan, Mrs. Julius Wittmann and Miss Addie Volkmor.

OBITUARY.

MISS JESSIE B. LAWRENCE.

Canal Fulton, Dec. 29.—The sudden death of Miss Jessie B. Lawrence, of Canal Fulton, which occurred at the Massillon state hospital last week, was a terrible shock to the entire community. Miss Lawrence had been employed as nurse at that institution for the past year, and about a week ago was suddenly taken ill and lingered several days with what the ward doctor thought to be tonsilitis, until, through the kindness of her nurse, Dr. McGeorge, of the hospital staff, was called in. Later it was found she was suffering with a bad case of diphtheria. She was too far gone and death was the result. The body was placed in a sealed casket and brought to Canal Fulton Wednesday afternoon. Brief services were conducted by T. F. Geltz, of Mansfield, O., and the body was laid to rest in the Union cemetery.

The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lawrence, of this place. The family is very much grief stricken on account of not being informed by the ward doctor of her serious condition until too late to see her. The family extends their heartfelt thanks to James Holland and the nurses for the kindness shown toward her, also to the attaches of the institution for the beautiful floral display.

[The foregoing notice of the death of Miss Lawrence was written by her father, J. R. Lawrence Publication of the letter was deferred owing to causes which may later be made public.]—Ed.

I'll brave the storms of Chilkoot Pass,
I'll cross the plains of frozen grass,
I'd leave my wife and cross the sea,
Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea.

Received Proper Treatment.

When Superintendent H. C. Eyman and Dr. Harris, the ward physician, of the state hospital, were asked concerning the treatment given Miss Lawrence, they stated positively that the deceased had received proper treatment. Miss Lawrence first suffered from tonsilitis and grew rapidly better from Wednesday until Saturday, when she felt so well that she went to the room of another nurse. Dr. Harris found her there and told her she had better stay in bed until her complete recovery. The serious illness developed Sunday and Superintendent Eyman says he called Dr. T. Clarke Miller from the city into consultation, Dr. Miller being an expert in diphtheretic cases. Dr. Eyman also told Dr. Miller to bring some anti-toxin with him. Dr. Miller replied that he would be compelled to wait until a drug store was opened at 5 o'clock to obtain it. Dr. Eyman immediately telephoned to a druggist, who went to his place of business long before the regular time for opening the store Sunday evening and gave the anti-toxin to Dr. Miller, who went to the hospital immediately and administered some. Miss Lawrence seemed to grow better and was improved Monday. Although she was very ill, there was no immediate danger in the case as far as the usual symptoms go on Monday. On Tuesday morning Dr. Harris again called up Dr. Miller by telephone and told of Miss Lawrence's condition. Dr. Miller at that time thought that she was holding her own and that there were no causes for serious alarm and did not go to the hospital. Miss Lawrence became m ch worse after 9 o'clock and died about 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Miss Lawrence had a day nurse and a night nurse. Dr. Harris called many times during her illness. Dr. Miller was called into consultation and her condition was reported each morning at 9 o'clock to Superintendent Eyman and the assistant physicians at the daily staff meeting.

As to the endeavor of the hospital authorities to inform Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence of the illness of their daughter, Superintendent Eyman states that on Sunday, as soon as the serious illness was manifest, James Holland, an attendant, was sent to Masillon to telephone, telegraph or send a letter, registered or otherwise, to the parents, informing them of Miss Lawrence's illness. Mr. Holland reported that he was unable to telephone or telegraph and had sent a letter. Monday was a legal holiday and the letter did not reach Mr. Lawrence as soon as it otherwise would.

Miss Lawrence was asked during the first part of her illness if she wanted her parents informed of her illness and she replied that she did not as it would spoil their Christmas. She was able to write letters herself during the first part of her illness and there were several offers from others to write after she became more seriously ill. The hospital authorities think they did all that could be done under the circumstances to inform the parents of the serious condition of their daughter.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

C.-A. Electric Railway Offices to be Moved from Court House.

Canton, Jan. 4.—From the basement of the court house the general offices of the Canton-Akron Railway Company will be moved to the fourth floor of the City National bank building. Removal will begin Tuesday. When the offices are moved the waiting room will be enlarged, the ticket office being installed in the room now used by the officials of the road. Ticket offices will be cut in the wall between the office and the waiting room.

The arguments of counsel on the motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. C. E. Exline, convicted of criminal practice, were concluded before Judge Harter Tuesday afternoon. The court granted a request to file additional affidavits and will take the motion under advisement.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Services in First Reformed Church This Week.

INDEBTEDNESS IS WIPED OUT.

Four Thousand Dollars Expended on the Church, Including Improvements, Since January 1, 1900—Benevolences of $3,000 Have Been Given in the Meantime.

This being the week of prayer, as recognized by several of the churches, there will be services each evening this week in the First Reformed church, in West Main street, conducted by the Rev. I. N. Burger, pastor of the Reformed church in Marshallville, Wayne county. The First Reformed church of Massillon has just completed a work of freeing the church from debt, which work was begun on January 1, 1900, when the Rev. O. P. Foust, the present pastor, took charge. The services this week will be partly in commemoration of the faithful work of the congregation and the untiring efforts of Mr. Foust. The meetings are not designed especially for evangelistic work, as those meetings will be held later in the season.

Since January 1, 1900, the congregation has paid an indebtedness of over $4,000, which included the debt on the church at that time and the improvements made since. There are now balances in all of the funds. In addition to paying off this debt, the congregation has paid all current expenses and many of the members have made donations to outside institutions, such as colleges and seminaries, to the aggregate of $3,000. This is also in addition to the general missionary benevolences.

On January 1, 1900, the consistory reported that the membership of the church was fifty-five, while now there are enrolled in good standing over two hundred members. A debt of $800 was paid Sunday, which represented the amount of the total debt to be paid during the past year.

The welfare of the church and its members will be the main object of the pastor and congregation from this time.

EISTEDDFOD PROGRAMME.

Musical Selections for Decoration Day Contest.

Following is the programme of musical selections for the eisteddfod contest to be held in Canton on Decoration day. A prize of $1,000 is offered for the best mixed chorus of seventy-five voices. The other numbers are:

Choral competition, mixed choruses of no less than 75 voices. Prize, $1,000. Music (A), "Thanks be to God," from "Elijah;" (B) "The Heavens are Telling," from the "Creation."

Male chorus of no less than 30 voices. Prize, $300. Music (A), "The Village Blacksmith," by Dr. Joseph Parry, and (B) "Crusades," by Daniel Protheroe. The first composition was the last written by Dr. Parry before his death. Special permission has been obtained to use the composition for the competition.

Ladies' chorus of no less than 30 voices. Prize, $300. Music, (A) "Bells of Aberdovey," by T. J. Davis, and (B) "The Lost Chord," by Arthur Sullivan.

Mixed quartette, prize $20. Music, "Thou Knowest My Heart's Benediction," by Joseph Parry.

Trios composed of a soprano, tenor and basso. Prize, $15. Music, "The Voyagers," by Gwent.

Duets, composed of soprano and alto. Prize, $12. Music, "The Gentle Spring," by William Davis.

Duets, composed of soprano and tenor. Prize, $12. Music, "Wilt Thou Tempt the Waves With Me?" by Gwent.

Duets, composed of tenor and bass. Prize, $12 Music, "Banner of the Free," by D. D. Parry.

Soprano solo. Prize, $10. Music, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," from the "Messiah."

Alto solo. Prize, $10. Music, "He was Despised and Rejected," from the "Messiah."

Tenor solo. Prize, $10. Music, "Blodwn," by Joseph Parry. "Blodwn" is the Welsh name for women.

Bass solo. Prize, $10. Music, "Arm, Arm, Ye Brave."

In connection with the twelve competitive numbers above there will be a piano solo and a solo for girls under 18 years of age. Music for these have not been selected as yet. The respective prizes are $8. Two competitive recitations will be held. The first is for adults and the second for boy and girls under 18 years of age. The adult prize is $10, the other $8. In the former "The Last Hymn" will be the selection, and in the latter "The Blue and the Gray."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Miss Mollie Reese left Wednesday for Boston.

Born, Wednesday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dibell, in Clay street, a daughter.

Mrs. Caroline Zink is seriously ill with pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. Rauber, north of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren E Russell gave a dinner of eleven covers at their residence in East Tremont street Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, of St. Albans, W. Va.

Miss Hazel Young, of East Greenville, Miss Mame Wefler, of Pigeon Run, Miss Zintsmaster, of Navarre and Miss Penberthy, of Massillon, left Tuesday for Oberlin to study at the musical conservatory.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ. Ruch, of Sippo, were New Year's guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Walters, in North Mill street. During the afternoon, the Buckeye quartette called and rendered several selections.

Anna Wise, a 13-year-old girl of Wooster, while on her way home from school Tuesday forenoon, fell on the tracks of the electric railway in front of an advancing car and was almost immediately killed.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Campbell, and son Gordon, of East Greenville, Dr. George Campbell, of Canada, Harry P. Smith, of Pittsburg and Miss Jennie Williams of Massillon, were entertained at a New Year's dinner by Miss Minnie Goehler at her home in North Mill street.

A L Young, of East Greenville, the only Democrat elected in Tuscarawas township at the last election, says that the last three days have been strenuous ones at his home, as each evening there has been a party at the family home with no less than thirty present on each occasion. They were farewell parties to Miss Young, who leaves to study music in Oberlin.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the State bank was held Monday afternoon, when the following directors were elected: Z. T. Shoemaker, John J. Wefler, Albert Ellery, Daniel Hemperly Cyrus Stoner, J. D. Wetter, W. A. Pietzcker, S. B. Stern and W. L. Bechtel. The directors subsequently elected as officers: Z. T. Shoemaker, president; John J. Wefler, vice president: W. L. Bechtel, cashier.

Governor Herrick has pardoned two five year men from the penitentiary because their sentences were excessive. Charles Ryan, of Ashtabula county, has served two years for stealing a chicken, and Harry Charles, of Franklin county, has served a like time for stealing old harness worth $2.50. Under the new law, making five years the minimum sentence for burglary, the courts were compelled to give them the long sentence for the trivial thefts.

The committee having charge of the arrangements for the McKinley banquet, at the Canton Auditorium, on the evening of January 31, has forwarded the tickets reserved for the Massillon contingent to the local executive committee. As the number is limited and the demand for seats is great all over the county, it is urged that Massillon Republicans secure theirs at the earliest possible date, and thus assure their accommodation. The price has been fixed at $2 per plate.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton King, of Huron, are visiting at the home of Mrs. King's aunt, Mrs. Herman Gallatin, in Washington avenue. Mrs. King was formerly Miss Griswold, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. King are now on their honeymoon trip, their marriage having occurred this week at Huron. Miss Griswold left here nearly two years ago and has been employed in a Huron shoe store as clerk. Harry Griswold, ex-manager of the Massillon base ball team, is her brother.

The annual New Year's dinner of the Hollinger family and relatives was held this year at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hollinger, in East Tremont street, in honor of Mrs Daniel Geseman, of Three Rivers, Mich., a sister of Mr. Hollinger An elaborate dinner was served, covers being laid for twenty-four, and the afternoon was spent in a social manner, music and games furnishing the amusements. Those present from out of town were Mr and Mrs. Benjamin Hall, of Navarre; Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Hollinger and family, of North Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Hollinger, of Barberton; Mrs. Joseph Burget, of Canal Fulton, and Mr and Mrs. C. F. Brenner, of West Brookfield.

Directors of the county workhouse met Tuesday and selected Kie Numan as supervisor of the institution's kitchen and William Crubaugh as engineer. The selection of guards and captain was deferred until another meeting. No new contract was entered into with the Cleveland Brush Company, although an agreement was made that the company be given until the first day of May to work up stock on hand and at that time provisions will be made to give prisoners other kind of labor. A partial report from ex-Superintendent Reed was read during the meeting, formally disclosing the fact that the institution had been handled in a capable manner under his direction, at wholesale. It was generally supposed that the local price would go up but almost universally the Wooster dealers kept the price down, and in place of the Massillon article, many of the dealers pushed the cheaper grades which they could sell at a profit. The incessant hammering of the price of the cheaper grades against the Massillon coal has again brought the Massillon price down, for the dealers received notice that the price after January 1 would be to them the same as before, so they can now sell it at the old profit. Slack for steam use has taken a drop in the last few days, the best Massillon slack now selling at $1.75, and other grades at less than that. It is astonishing how much of the cheaper coal has been used in Wooster this fall and winter, and all with apparently satisfactory results, too.—Wooster Republican.

OBITUARY.

MICHAEL JACOBS.

Michael Jacobs, aged 50 years, a traveling salesman by occupation, died at the Massillon state hospital Wednesday morning at 2:30 o'clock of paresis, after a serious illness of several weeks Mr. Jacobs was admitted to the hospital last September. He was a brother of B. A. Jacobs, a well known merchant of Canton, who arrived in the city Wednesday morning to make arrangements about sending the body to Cincinnati, the deceased's former home, where the funeral will be held and interment made

WILSON WARD.

Wilson Ward, aged 58 years, a patient at the Massillon state hospital, died Tuesday of inanition. The deceased had been a patient in the hospital for eighteen months. The body was sent to Niles Wednesday morning, where interment will be made.

EAGLES' INITIATION.

Retiring Officers Receive Handsome Gifts.

The Massillon aerie of Eagles held a meeting Monday at which the initiation of officers took place, as follows: Worthy president, Charles E. Remeley; vice president, Andrew Ertle; chaplain, Arthur N. Kaley; secretary, George L. Frantz; conductor, William Crone; treasurer, Christian Schott; inside guard, John Jones; outside guard, Martin Gillen; trustees, Edward Snyder, Richard James and John Freig.

The retiring worthy president, H. B. Sibila, was presented with a valuable combination book case and desk and Richard James, the retiring secretary, with a gold handled umbrella.

ALTERATION OF RULES.

Japan Will Demand Punishment of Blockade Runners.

London, Jan. 4.—The Standard learns from an authoritative source that Japan intends to propose an alteration of the rules of war affecting blockade runners.

The fall of Port Arthur has revealed the full extent to which blockade running enabled the garrison to prolong its resistance, resulting in the sacrifice of thousands of Japanese lives. International law inflicts no penalty upon those in charge of blockade runners beyond the confiscation of the vessel and cargo.

Japan demands that captains and crews should be treated as belligerents and severely punished. Japan, the Standard says, will ask for a conference of juris consults to discuss the question.

A SECOND ZION CITY.

A Million Acres of Land Purchased in Mexico.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—John Alexander Dowie in addressing his followers in Shiloh Temple, Zion City, gave definite confirmation of the report that he proposes establishing a second Zion City. The new city will be located in Mexico. Dowie told his followers that the city will occupy a portion of a tract of 1,000,000 acres fronting on the Gulf of Mexico. He announced that he expected to have the Mexican Zion City in full operation before January, 1906.

The tract purchased in Mexico has a shore frontage of fifty-two miles and is watered by eight streams and innumerable smaller streams and springs. The soil is fertile and vastly productive and Dowie proposes to raise all manner of crops and tropical fruits.

Read the Want Columns daily

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address: F J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

John Prosser spent Sunday at East Greenville, the guests of their children, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Miller.

David Griffith, an attendant at the Massillon state hospital, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffith.

Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Harrold and Master Rowland, of Massillon, circulated among their many Newman friends from Saturday to Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wynn returned home last week after visiting friends at Leetonia during Christmas.

Charles Gainey spent last week in Massillon, the guest of his children, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fals.

George Williams, our popular school teacher, enjoyed part of his holiday vacation with the Reese family in Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Merriman, of Manchester, spent New Year's with their mother, Mrs. Jeannette Street.

Miss Irene Prosser returned to Pittsburg Monday to resume her studies after spending the holidays with her parents in Newman.

Miss Anna Griffith, stenographer for the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, has been on the sick list for several days, but at this writing is feeling some better.

The young people of Newman and their friends held a watch party Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis. The evening was spent with social games and music until 11 o'clock, when an elegant oyster supper was served and as the clock indicated the arrival of the New Year a general hand shaking was the feature of the occasion. All then departed for their respective homes. The older people of this place met at the home of J. D. Evans and carried out a similar programme.

The board of education of Lawrence township met at Canal Fulton last Monday afternoon and organized by electing William Findley president and C. W. Kirk clerk. After the routine business was attended to the board adjourned to meet the first Monday afternoon in March, 1905.

Edward R. Davis, who is taking a course of civil engineering at the Ohio State university in Columbus, and Miss Lottie Roderick, who is taking a course in music at the Dennison university at Granville, circulated among their many Newman friends part of their vacation.

John Morgan, of Fredericksburg, after an absence of thirty-six years, called on old friends here Sunday. John was among the first to respond to Lincoln's call in 1861 and served all through the war. He was taken prisoner on two occasions and seved time in two rebel prisons.

The offices of the Newman Sunday school for the year 1905 are as follows: Superintendent, A. L. Williams; assistant superintendent, Joseph Griffith; secretary, George Williams; treasurer, Margaret F. Williams; librarian, L. H. Dehoff; assistant librarian, Joseph H. Ralston; organist, M. F. Williams; assistant organist, Eva Dehoff.

The entire family of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Miller met at their old home and enjoyed their New Year's dinner.

We wish The Independent and all those connected with it a happy and prosperous new year.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Jan. 4.—Oak Ridge had no school on Monday.

Our town is lighted now with electric lights.

Miss Lizzie Garber returned home Sunday from her sister's, near Barr's Mills.

Miss Jennie Sheline left Monday for Zanesville, where she will make her home for an indefinite time.

Bose & King shipped stock Tuesday to Buffalo.

G. A. Slayman and family took dinner with the S. Brant family on Sunday.

OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Toledo Members of the Service Board Violate Laws.

Toledo, O., Jan. 4.—John Stollberg, Milton Taylor and John Nolan, members of the Toledo board of public service, and prominent citizens, have been indicted by a special grand jury on three counts, each charging them with being interested in selling supplies to the city. In Ohio, this is a penitentiary offense.

WAR SHIPS SIGHTED.

Japanese as Far South as Island of Sumatra.

Batavia, Java, Jan. 4.—A Dutch vessel arriving today reports having seen four Japanese warships off the east coast of Samatra on January 3.

Constipation and piles are twins. They kill people inch by inch, sap life away every day Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure you No Cure no pay. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

Attend Humberger's Winter Clearance Sale. Begins Saturday, January 7, and will continue fifteen selling days. Wonderfully low prices in all departments. Humberger's.

and Stoessel.

New York, Jan. 4.—In all the accounts of the men who are fighting in this Russo-Japanese war no attempts are made to place on their busy heads the halo of romance. Correspondents and returned chroniclers of Japan and Russia almost apologize for the businesslike character of the generals and admirals and eagerly seize upon any mythical occasion when they are alleged to have shown emotion or evidence of human joys or sorrows. One reason for the lack of romantic element is because of the fact that, in the majority of cases, the commanders of both armies and navies are no longer young men, but grizzled warriors, who are sick of war, and accordingly make a business of it.

The central figure in the siege of Port Arthur, and one which future poets, despite the above made reflection on romance, will delight to cite was General Stoessel, who by his indomitable will and never dying hope held his town from the enemy until the world almost longed for its fall for nor other reason than that he should be relieved of the terrible burden. It was General Stoessel, too, who commanded the Russian troops when the allied forces made their famous march to the relief of the legations at Pekin during the Boxer troubles. He was born at Madgeburg, Saxony, sixty years ago. In the Franco-Prussian war he served in the German army as an officer in the engineer corps, later going to St. Petersburg and becoming commander of the Third Siberian rifles. He is solidly built, not tall, with a square jaw and gray blue eyes. He is not a society man. His soldiers respect and honor him. He believes that what he says can be done. He issued a proclamation at Port Arthur on February 27, 1904, which long since became famous. It showed the man. It read as follows:

"Our troops know and the inhabitants are herewith informed by me that we will not yield. We must fight to the death and I feel the commandant will never give the order to surrender. I bring this notice to those less daring, and call on all to become convinced of the necessity of fighting to the death."

When General Nogi was made commander of the forces at Port Arthur he received the highest honor in the power of the mikado. The old general—he is a gray head, too—has been described as "brave and sometimes savage"—a model soldier, according to the most rigorous and ancient standard. He is simple, rugged and a heartless disciplinarian given to great silence, his chief luxury the exercise of a heroic will. Before the war broke out he was governor general of Formosa, where he had the pig puzzle task of subduing the fierce mountain tribes the Chinese had been unable to control. He once summoned up his moral and military philosophy in these words: "The performances of a soldier on the battlefield are nothing but the fruition of the work and training of his daily life in the time of peace."

THEODORE THOMAS DEAD.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Theodore Thomas, the well known director of the Thomas orchestra, is dead from pneumonia, aged 69. He was for two years president of the College of Music at Cincinnati and was musical director for all music festivals held at Cincinnati.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Perfectly safe Never fails. At any drug store

Down in British Columbia.

A special dispatch from Victoria, B. C., to the Cleveland Leader, under date of January 4, says:

L. P. Ohliger and J. R. Zimmerman were arrested here this evening, charged with embezzling $250,000 of the funds of the National bank, of Wooster, O., about the middle of November. The former was president and the latter managing director.

Captain J. E. Murphy, United States secret service agent, and E. J. Burns have been in search of the men since the middle of December and located them today. The men arrived here December 23 under assumed names. After four days at a hotel they took private rooms. They were in the habit of frequenting the Dominion hotel and Captain Murphy, awaiting their arrival, arrested them as they entered the hotel.

He summoned Chief Langley, of the city police, who got the first information of their presence. Upon his arrival Murphy introduced the chief and Ohliger, calling the latter by his proper name.

The two men readily submitted, acknowledging they were the men wanted. They waived all extradition proceedings and left for the United States tonight.

Ohliger and Zimmerman appeared glad to end their fugitive life. Murphy traced them by way of St. Louis, Minneapolis to Winnipeg and thence by way of the Canadian Pacific to Victoria. Ohliger and Zimmerman were prominently identified with the business and social life of Wooster, and Ohliger at one time was internal revenue officer in the Cleveland district.

Cleveland, Jan. 5.—Late Wednesday night a telegram was received by United States Attorney Sullivan from Victoria, from John E. Murphy, secret service officer, announcing the capture and stating that with the two bankers he had started for the United States tonight.

Credit for running down the Wooster bankers belongs in large part to the Cleveland United States attorney's office. Immediately after the failure of the National bank of Wooster, and the disappearance of Messrs. Ohliger and Zimmerman, United States Attorney Sullivan procured from Washington three secret service men, Messrs. Burns, Murphy and Dolan, who, with Peter C. Dick, the secret service officer located in Cleveland, were at once detailed to locate and arrest the missing men.

It is understood that about two weeks ago the detectives struck a warm trail, and that Murphy and Burns hurriedly left for British Columbia. Warrants were issued some time ago by the United States district court for the arrest of Ohliger and Zimmerman on the charge of embezzling the bank's funds, and wilful misappropriation of the bank's funds.

A special from Wooster to the Cleveland Plain Dealer says: The Wooster National bank, of which Louis P. Ohliger was cashier and president, and J. R. Zimmerman, a director, failed November 23.

The act, which brought about the closing of the institution, came as the result of the finding of a letter by A. D. Metz, a director, which Ohliger had received from the controller of the treasury to the effect that the capital of the bank had become impaired and must be made good. Cashier Ohliger received this letter on November 18, but said nothing of the matter to any Hancock county, O., where he had some oil leases that needed his attention. J. R. Zimmerman left on a late train the same night and it was known here that the men met at Crestline, fifty odd miles west from that point and all trace was lost.

When Ohliger did not return on the Monday following his departure, Director Metz feared that something was wrong and when Tuesday came with no word from either Ohliger or Zimmerman, Metz went into the bank and among Ohliger's private papers found the letter from the controller of the currency as to the condition of the bank. Metz summoned the other directors, David Thomas and E. P. Willaman, and after an all night session it was decided to post a notice in the morning that the bank had gone into voluntary liquidation.

Within a few days after this notice on the part of the directors, A. D. Lynch, a national bank examiner, was appointed receiver and took charge of the institution. The bank had about eight hundred depositors, including many of the merchants of the city, but the greater number of depositors were residents of the country adjacent to the city. No statement has ever been given out as to the condition of the bank and the depositors very generally believe that they will receive almost dollar for dollar on their deposits.

The absconding of Ohliger and Zimmerman caused the greatest sensation this city has ever known because of the prominence of the two men in the community, Ohliger in particular having the confidence of the entire population, being at the head of many private enterprises, a member practically of all of the secret societies represented in the city and having held about all the offices in the county and city within the gift of the people, to say nothing as to having served as postmaster of Wooster and revenue collecter of northern Ohio.

What added much wonder to his departure from the city was the fact that he left his wife and family and mother, who is nearly ninety years of age, without funds, this, too, in the face of the fact that he was regarded as a man devoted to his family, having always granted them anything that money would buy.

Ohliger and Zimmerman were partners in the wholesale and retail grocery and drug business and their establishment was long one of the city's most thrifty institutions. The closing of this place followed within a day or two after the closing of the bank and came upon the filing of a petition to adjudge the partners involuntary bankrupts. John C. McClarran was named as receiver of the partners and at a meeting of the creditors last week this gentleman was chosen as trustee.

While the absconding of Ohliger caused wonder and surprise, yet this was as nothing compared to the sensation created by the discovery of the acts which caused the greatest indignation among those who had always been his political and personal friends.

Attend Humberger's Winter Clearance Sale. Begins Saturday, January 7, and will continue fifteen selling days. Wonderfully low prices in all departments. Humberger's.

For Over Sixty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Attend Humberger's Winter Clearance Sale. Begins Saturday, January 7, and will continue fifteen selling days. Wonderfully low prices in all departments. Humberger's.

One lot of Ladies' Short Tennis Flannel Petticoats, worth 50c..... 25c

THE BEE HIVE

About a dozen Children's Cloth Coats, sateen lined, sizes 2, 3, 4, worth $3.. $1 00

The Pre-Inventory Sale

Begins Tomorrow Morning.

This sale comes once a year, Just before our annual inventory. It's to start things to moving at a lively rate to reduce stocks. We endeavor to move those lines of goods which we don't care to include in the account of stock.

A Visit to Our Store

Gives a little idea of the many money-saving opportunities which thrifty buyers can take advantage of for a few days. Just a little here of a few things in

The Ready-to-Wear Garment Section.

All Women's and Children's Coats excepting Fur Coats, One-Half Price.

Twenty-five Women's Tailored Suits worth from $12.50 to $20, Closing Out Price $5.00

Entire stock of Suits & Skirts reduced for this sale.

One lot Isabella and Sable Fox Scarfs, 54 in long. The ones we were selling at $10. $7.50

One lot of Isabella and Sable Fox Scarfs, worth $15 00. ..... $10.00

Entire stock of regular $5 00 Scarfs $3.50

All our Higher Priced Furs much reduced for this sale.

A good selection of Cheap Scarfs 39c to $2 50

Fur Coats—six Electric Seal Jackets worth $30 00 $23.50

Four Electric Seal Jackets, worth $15 00 ... $37.50

Our remaining stock of Children's Furs, Half Price.

Many Other Good Items Are Not Listed:

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Press Sides With Governor In Brannock Law Fight.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE MISTAKEN

Good Work of the Organization is Admitted, but a Grievous Error Has Been Made in the District Local Option Matter.

Columbus, O., Dec. 27.—(Special.)—Even the friends of the state administration are surprised at the manner in which the papers of the state are coming to the defense of Governor Herrick in the Brannock law matter. At the outset, it was proposed to permit the Anti-Saloon league to make it a one-sided fight, but the 'fair play" sentiment which marks the convictions of the average editor would not allow the attacks on the governor to go unanswered.

Up to this time it has been considered the better part of valor to permit the league to have its say in matters political, but the editors have assumed the defensive of their own volition, and more truths have been printed about the anti-saloon movement than ever before. Nobody wants to curtail the league's activities in the least, for the organization has done good work, even with the Brannock law, but everybody with "fair play" proclivities is desirous of meeting the unwarranted attack of the league upon the governor.

* * *

Senator Dick's brief talk with the Protestant ministers of his home city of Akron, says the Elyria Reporter, was merely a conference of neighbors seeking to understand each other better, but has been greatly magnified in the newspapers. Most of his limited time seems to have been taken up with questions from the clergy, not a few of them indicating a lack of clear knowledge of the case, and a proper desire for full information. Such a condition exists elsewhere, no doubt, and the wider the publicity given to the full truth, the more reasonable will be public opinion.

One fundamental fact is that the entire Brannock bill, saving only the so-called Herrick changes, has secured the indorsement of the Anti-Saloon league, and was mainly the work of its managers outside of the legislature, or of members inside whom it approves and praises. Of these changes Governor Herrick proposed only four, and of one of these (to make local option elections equitable) the league now says in its organ: "It was in fact the Anti-Saloon league's idea." This is denied, but may pass for the present.

That leaves three Herrick points, and the league organ also boasts of his virtual or partial defeat on all of these. Governor Herrick wanted the maximum district reduced from the league's 5,000 to 1,000 voters, and it was made 2,000. He wanted "more than half the frontage" for business property, instead of the league's 75 per cent, and it was made 55 per cent, without an iota of change upon this point in any other respect. He thought that the saloon was a business, not a residence, as in the league bill, and it was finally agreed to count it as neither, making it neutral ground. Every word of the bill other than this is of league make, and Herrick, by his signature, approved it all.

These are the details for which Governor Herrick has been vilified without stint, and for these alone.

All the good done by his administration is distorted or denied for them, and he is maligned mercilessly. These false accusations are then made the pretext for a challenge to contest the control of the Republican party, with the threat to defeat it if it dares to disobey the leaguers, who seek to dictate to it. What happens to Herrick does not compare with defeating this attempt of irresponsible outsiders to usurp the entire power over the Republican party in Ohio.

* * *

The discriminating editor of the Belmont Chronicle writes this: 'There is a vast amount of talk going from various sources in regard to Governor Herrick's action on the Brannock bill. If Governor Herrick had vetoed the measure we could understand the reasons why advocates of the measure might oppose him and in that case they might be justified, but Governor Herrick did not veto the measure. He signed the bill, and as it now stands it is not much different from what it was when it first passed both houses of the general assembly. It may not be as radical as some would like, yet it has closed several hundred saloons therefore must be considered an effective temperance measure. Not many of us are able at all times to get just everything we want. This is a world of compromises, and the Brannock law is a compromise measure just as all other temperance laws on the statute books are. It looks to us like a great hubbub was being raised over a little matter. It seems to us that the wiser plan for the Anti-Saloon league would be to continue the fight against saloons rather than to make a fight against Governor Herrick, who at most did not radically change the law."

* * *

The South Charleston Sentinel says: "Do not forget that Governor Herrick was elected to represent all the people and not the Anti-Saloon league. Do not forget that he vetoed the pool-selling bill, although great pressure was brought to bear to keep him from doing so."

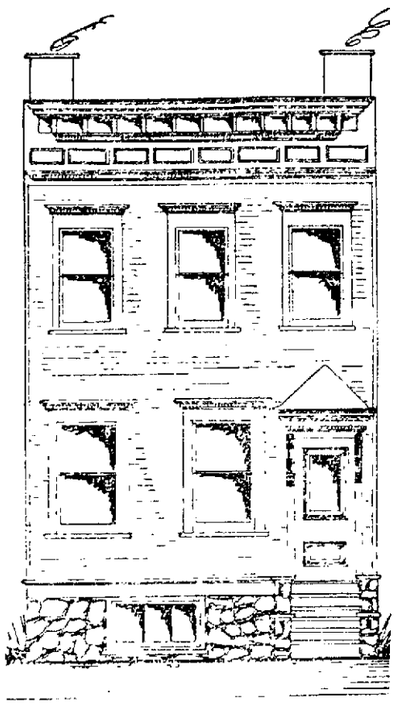
FOR A TWENTY FOOT LOT.

Unique Little Two Family House With All Improvements.

[Copyright, 1904, by Stanley A. Dennis, 280 Broadway, New York.]

We herewith present a model low priced house, arranged for two families which can be built on a twenty foot lot for from $1,800 to $2,000 under favorable conditions.

There is a cellar under the entire house, with walls of stone laid up at random in cement mortar. It has a cemented floor, coal bins and hot air furnaces, which heat the two sections. The frame is of hemlock and spruce lumber, with yellow pine sheathing, covered with heavy building paper and pine beveled siding. The main roof is

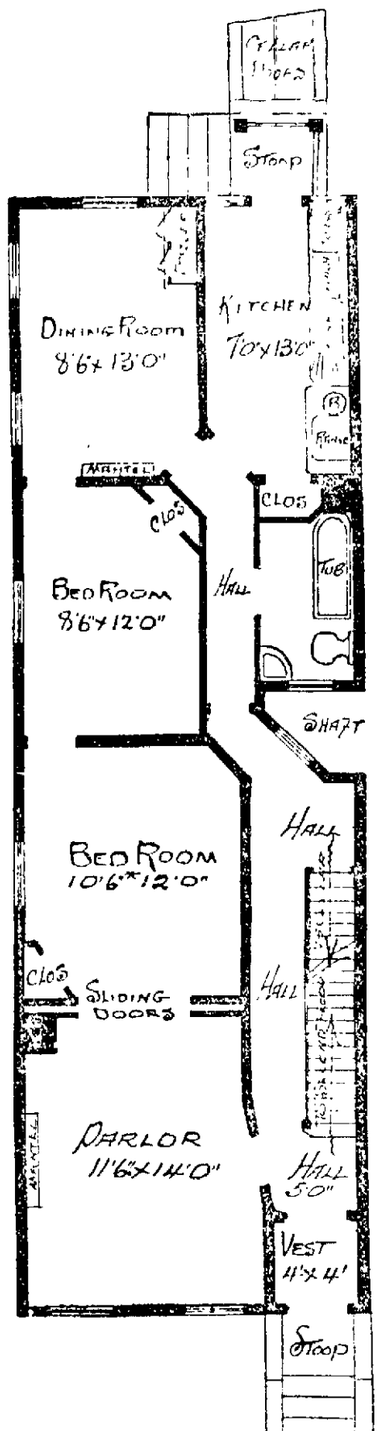


FRONT ELEVATION.

laid with rough boards, tar and gravel. The cornices and other finish on the exterior are of cypress and pine.

The floors are of hard pine. The interior walls are plastered with patent plaster, sand finished. The interior trim is of clear kiln dried whitewood, stained and varnished. The stairs are of yellow pine, with cherry turned newels and balusters and fancy molded rails in natural finish. The kitchens and bathrooms contain plumbing and fixtures of the latest styles, and the walls are wainscoted.

The dining rooms have up to date dressers with glass doors. The parlors



FLOOR PLAN.

have quartered oak mantels with bevel plated mirrors and solid tile facings. The house is fitted for gas. The hardware is black japanned, with wood knobs, roses and escutcheons.

This makes a model low priced house and a first class investment for owners of single twenty foot lots and is worth careful study by all.

How to Clean the Wash Basin.

The white marble basin in the bathroom can be cleaned by rubbing the stains with fine table salt. If, however, they are of long standing, mix two parts of powdered whiting with one of powdered bluing, then add half a pint of strong soapsuds and heat to boiling point; apply with a soft cloth to the marble and let it dry on, then wash off with hot water to which has been added a little salts of lemon.

THE MERCHANT MARINE

Modified Subsidy Plan Ready For Congress.

FAIRBANKS FAVORS HEMENWAY

Knox and Crane Great Friends In the Senate and Trusted Advisers of the President—Foster Jolly Despite a Somewhat Squally Outlook.

Washington, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—The ship subsidy bill, should it be recommended by the joint merchant marine commission, will very likely occupy some time in congress. It is doubtful whether such a bill will pass, as the house has been decidedly antagonistic to the subsidy plan during the past few years when it has been proposed. It is claimed that the new measure will not be the Hanna-Payne bill, which has been introduced in every congress since 1897, but that it is a modified subsidy plan. Granting of direct subsidies like bounties is not popular. The Fifty-first congress tried to encourage sugar growing by providing a bounty, but it was not successful. The people were dissatisfied, and so were the beneficiaries. Of course shipbuilders and shipowners have advocated a subsidy, believing that it was the best method of rehabilitating the decaying merchant marine of the country, and it may be the only way possible to bring about that result.

Discriminating Duties Impracticable.

Members of the commission who have given months to the inquiry and who ought to be in a position to know say that discriminating duties are impracticable, because thirty commercial treaties with as many different nations would have to be abrogated before the discrimination would be effective and that such discrimination would be immediately put in force against American products which would prove disastrous to the farming interests, as it is the surplus from the farms that finds a market abroad. It is certainly a vexed problem, and just how to meet the advantages given foreign ships by foreign governments without a subsidy is one of the questions that no one can answer. It was hoped by the Republican members of the commission that their Democratic associates would join with them in making a report, but if it is to be a subsidy plan this is not probable.

Favors Hemenway.

In deciding to resign to take effect March 4 and allowing his successor to be elected before that date Senator Fairbanks has made it possible for James A. Hemenway to secure the same rights as to seniority as other senators who will be sworn in on that date. If Hemenway should have been elected after that date he would have been junior to all the new senators, and it would have been counted against him in making up the committees of the next senate. Seniority is a senatorial tradition rigidly followed, and a few days make the same difference that a few months would in fixing the status of a senator.

Knox and Crane.

Comment has been made upon the fact that Senators Knox and Crane, the new senators who were sworn in the second day of the session, were seen in each other's company a great deal from the day they became senators. It is not strange, as they were seated near each other in the senate and naturally they would gravitate toward each other. But these senators were friends before they entered the senate. When Knox was in the cabinet and Crane was an ex-governor of Massachusetts they met frequently. Crane was one of the men in private life who were frequently consulted by President Roosevelt. Crane, Knox and some other members of the cabinet were present at the meeting in the temporary White House on Lafayette square when it was decided that the president should make an effort to settle the coal strike in 1902 by bringing the operators and the miners together. They have advised with the president on other matters of importance, and it is not at all strange that they should be close friends in their early days in the senate.

Foster Remained Jolly.

If any one suspected that Senator Foster of Washington had a difficult problem on his mind in trying to cipher out a re-election, they could not tell it by anything in the manner of the senator during the two weeks he mingled with senators previous to the holiday recess. His jovial manner and merry laugh were the same as they had been for the past six years, when he did not have to face a legislature which might or might not re-elect him. Senator Foster frankly acknowledged that he could not tell what was going to happen and said that it was one of those things that "no fellow could find out." Senator Foster is one of the men who do not need a senatorship as a means of livelihood. He is one of the millionaire members with vast business interests which will engross his time if he should happen to fail of re-election.

To Compliment Scott.

It has been suggested out in West Virginia that the Democrats of the legislature should all vote for Nathan B. Scott for senator and make the election of the senator unanimous on account of his work for the state. He has been nonpartisan in what he has done and the politics of a man has not been questioned when it came to looking after a pension or any other matter for any West Virginian. Senator Scott does not expect that the political line will be obliterated, but as some of the Democratic papers of his state have indorsed the suggestion he feels very much complimented.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Danish Inventor Operates It From a Distance Without Wires.

A Danish electrician named Paulsen is credited with having successfully attempted a curious feat. It is said that he has been able to operate the keyboard of a typewriter at a distance without any visible connection between it and the instrument at hand. It is added that he has also discovered a new kind of "electric wave" whose existence has been suspected, but which has never until now been revealed. According to a Copenhagen dispatch, the man made use of this mysterious agency to produce the reported result.

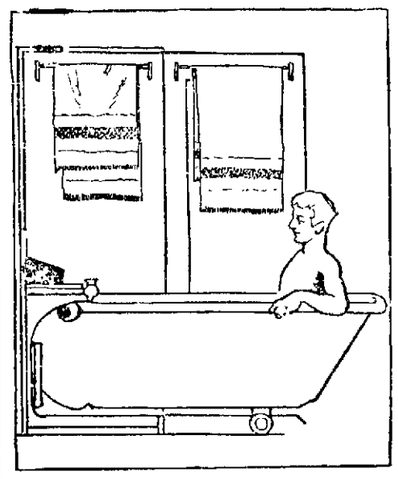
Paulsen, who is an ingenious and reputable inventor, is best known as the author of apparatus for recording a telephone message automatically when the person for whom the latter is designed is away. The device is a form of phonograph and in certain respects is materially different from the Edison instrument. There seems to be no doubt as to the efficiency of the mechanism, but as yet it has not been introduced into service.

Several inventors have shown how to control the steerage apparatus of a submarine torpedo from the land or a ship without a wire. The system has not yet been adopted by any navy in the world. The demonstrations thus far given have been made with models and for exhibition purposes only. From these it seems probable that certain simple mechanical operations like the moving of a tiny rudder can be directed from a distance. To manipulate thirty or forty keys either upon a typewriter or a linotype machine would be a much more difficult task because it involves greater mechanical and electrical complications. Nevertheless it is apparently not impossible.

FOLDING BATHTUB.

An English Invention For the Comfort of the Flat Dweller.

In all large cities the problem of where to house the growing population and still keep within a reasonable distance of the business center of the city is a complex one. In some municipalities large apartment houses with two and three room flats have been built, but the rents for more than three rooms are invariably too high for the average working or business man. These three rooms are generally a parlor, dining room and kitchen combined and a sleeping room. Therefore a bathroom is allotted to a certain number of apartments, and it very often



THE FOLDING TUB.

occurs that all the occupants want to use it at the same time, which always causes annoyance and not infrequently bad feelings.

In order that each family occupying a small flat may have an individual bathtub the scheme illustrated herewith was originated. The construction is similar to a folding bed and is intended to work on the same principle. The inventor's idea was to so construct the operating mechanism that the tub could be placed in a corner of the room and conveniently lowered to the floor when wanted. When not in use the tub can be raised to a vertical position with ease, and the change of position does not interfere with either the taps used to feed the tub or the pipe which drains it when so desired. A closet with a door serves to keep the tub out of sight when not in use, and the back can also be used for a towel rack, as shown in the illustration.

Edward W. Lancaster of Westminster, England, is the inventor.

Madness In Armies.

The hardships and bad food as well as the nervous tension caused by the ever present danger all predispose the soldier in the field to nervous derangements and insanity. Russian physicians report that in the wars with both Turkey and China a large number of acute psychoses were met with, and many men who had gone mad were shot that they might not fall into the hands of Chinese torturers. During the present war, says the British Medical Journal, many cases of delirium have been observed in the garrison at Port Arthur. On board the Manchuria when taken by the Japanese were found fourteen insane soldiers.

A Pocketable Umbrella.

A twenty-six inch umbrella that will fold up and go in an inside pocket without crowding has been invented and constructed by a Minneapolis man. This seems almost incredible until the secret is told. The handle and all the ribs consist of fine and very strong steel tubes in sections, which telescope one inside the other. The covering is of very fine silk, which takes up but little room. The wooden handle of the umbrella is hollow and receives all the rest of the telescoping umbrella rod when shut up. A small and light case is provided to contain the whole, which, as stated, goes easily into the pocket.

Have for Dessert?

This is an important daily question. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

America's most popular dessert. Received Highest Award, Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Everything in the package; add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry. Order a package of each flavor from your grocer to-day. 10c.

When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 2 pkgs. for 25c.

FOR SALE!

A number of

Choice Residence Lots

On South Erie, Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets. Will sell these lots on small monthly payments, $5 to $10 a month.

THOMAS BURD,

Office with S. Burd, Over 7 E Main St.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

B. & O. EXCURSION RATES

One dollar for the round trip between Massillon and Cleveland on Sundays.

Cheap home-seekers rates to points south, including Havana, Cuba, limit for return 21 days.

Tourist rate south and west, limit for return 60 days to 6 months.

Settlers rates to points south and south-east, including Florida via Washington' D. C.

To New Orleans, Jan. 11-14 Low round trip rates, National League Commission Merchants.

For detailed information call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or M. G. Carrell, D. P. A. Cleveland, O.

Try the Want Columns.

FAST TIME AND FSNE TRAIN SERVICE FROM ST. LOUIS.

CHEAP RATES TWICE A MONTH.

"The Texas Train" of the Cotton Belt Route affords an excellent service for reaching Arkansas, Louisville and Texas points. Only one night on the road to Houston, Beaumont, Lake Charles and the Coast Country of South Texas and Louisiana. Twenty four hour service to North, East and Central Texas. Through sleeping cars, chair cars and dining cars—an up to date train.

Correspondence with immigration agents with reference to handling their Texas and Louisiana business via this line is invited.

Low Homeseekers' rates twice a month—first and third Tuesdays—one fare plus $2.00, round trip. Liberal stopovers and return limits. Write for descriptive literature, maps, time tables and rates to any point.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.
Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY

C&B LINE

CONNECTING

CLEVELAND and BUFFALO

"WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO"

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Both together being, without doubt in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Cleveland	8 P.M.	Buffalo	6:30 A.M.
Buffalo	8 "	Cleveland	6:30 "

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

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Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points, at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

Tickets reading over L.S.&M.S.Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

We are Sales Agents for the Celebrated

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NAME ON EVERY PIECE.

You Cannot Purchase It Elsewhere In Our City.

Rider & Snyder, DRUGGISTS, No 12 E. Main St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday Nov. 27 1904, Passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East, 2:17 a. m., 2:06 a. m. 8:06 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 12:57 p. m., 5:18 p. m., 8:03 p. m., 10:52 p. m.

For the West, 9:53 a. m., 10:28 a m., 2:36 p. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:42 p. m., 11:40 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

CLEVELAND AKRON & COLUMBUS R'Y.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	504	508	506	
	a m	p m		
CLEVELAND ...lv	*8 15	*1 30	9 00	
Hudson.....	8 08	1 35	9 5	.....
AKRON ..... ar	9 28	2 03	10 15	
AKRON lv	9 38	2 03	10 1	*4 80
Barberton.....	9 51	20	10 30	4 47
ORRVILLE..... ar	10 30	3 00	11 00	5 5
ORRVILLE..... lv	10 35	3 00	41	5 25
Millersburg	11 05	3 47	11 34	6 00
Mt. Vernon.....	11 30	5 10	2 4	7 25
COLUMBUS..... ar	*1 50	40	5	8 5
	p	p		a

Northbound.	507	503	505
	a m	p m	
COLUMBUS.....lv	*12 40	*7 15	1. 0	5 25
Mt. Vernon.....	2 10	9 48	27	7 00
Millersburg.....	3 0	10 05	2 4	8 20
ORRVILLE ..... ar	4 05	1 51	3	9 12
ORRVILLE lv	4 15	11 0	3	9 12
Barberton.....	4 38	1. 30	05	10 00
AKRON .... ar	5 06	12 00	25	
AKRON lv	5 15	11 10	25	
Hudson.....	5 50	2	4 55	
CLEVELAND ..... ar	6 55	*. 23	6 50	
			p m	

Train for Warsaw, Triway, Wellsville & intermediate stations on Dresden Br. leaves Millersburg, 11:10 a m week days. *Every day. *Week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with Geo W. Weedon, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

THE CANTON-AKRON RAILWAY CO.

Leave Massillon for Canton, Akron and way stations hourly from 5:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. 9:30 to New Berlin only. 10:30 Akron only. Last Cleveland connection 8:30. Half hour cars to Canton 12:30 to 6:30 p. m.

For Navarre and New Philadelphia hourly 4:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. 8:30 to Navarre only 9:30 to New Philadelphia. 10:30 to Navarre only.

BAGGAGE SERVICE.

Baggage service between cities enroute and to connecting points.

All patrons of THE INDEPENDENT are requested to furnish copy for their advertisements not later than 9:30 a. m. of the day on which they are to appear. When sent in at a later hour, it may be necessary to delay their publication until the following day

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Time table effective Nov. 27, 1904

EAST Read Down.	†14 A M	†12 A M	†10 P M	42 P M	844 P M
Cleveland.....		7 40	1 00	6 30	6 00
Liverpool		8 22		6 28	6 57
Lester		8 46		6 42	7 10
Medina.....		8 55		6 57	7 22
Seville		9 14		7 21	7 46
Sterling.....		9 20		7 29	7 53
Easton.....		9 32		7 41	8 05
Ar. Akron.....		10 25	2 10		
Lv Akron C. J.....	6 00	7 30	2 15		
Warwick.....	6 27	9 46	2 42	7 5 5	8 15
Canal Fulton.....	6 36	9 54	2 48	8 05	8 23
Massillon.....	6 58	10 15	3 07	8 25	8 45
Canal Dover.....	7 4	11 03	3 51		
N Philadelphia.....	7 56	11 10	3 57		
Uhrichsville.....	8 12	11 30	4 15		
Freeport.....	8 48	0	4 54		
Flushing.....	9 19	12 33	5 19		
Bridgeport.....	10 15	1 15	6 30		

WEST Read Up.	†3 A M	†11 A M	†17 P M	†15 P M	841 A M
Cleveland.....	8 50	11 5	6 15	9 50	10 05
Liverpool	7 51		5 25		9 12
Lester.....	7 38		5 14		9 02
Medina.....	7 20		5 01		8 48
Seville.....	6 59		4 37		8 28
Sterling.....	6 53		4 31		8 17
Easton.....	6 40		4 18		8 05
Ar. Akron.....		10 55		8 38	
Lv Akron C. J.....	8 40	10 35		8 36	8 4
Warwick.....	6 27	10 00	4 07	7 55	7 55
Canal Fulton.....	6 18	9 48	4 01	7 38	7 42
Massillon.....	6 00	9 29	3 39	7 18	7 30
Canal Dover.....		8 12	2 55	6 31	
N Philadelphia.....		8 35	2 15	6 25	
Uhrichsville.....		8 12	2 20	6 07	
Freeport.....		7 40	1 56	5 29	
Flushing.....		7 16	1 29	4 57	
Bridgeport.....		6 15	12 20	3 40	

†22	†28		†21	†25
4 10	6 40	.....Lorain.....	9 50	9 20
4 17	6 55	.....Elyria.....	9 31	7 59
4 00	7 25	.....Lester.....	8 50	6 0

Main Line	Read down †14 P M	*8 P M	*2 A M	†7 P M	†15 A M	Read up. A M
Chicago	10 30	8 30	10 4	5 37	7 40	9 00
Chicago Jc.....	6 1	11 25	5 45p	9 55	1120p	1 10
Sterling	7 50	1257A	7 1	8 1	9 42	
Warwick.....	8 15	1 17	7 40	5 57	9 18	12 01
Akron.....	8 40	1 40	8 10	7 8	8 50	1130p
			*10	*2		
Akron.....	8 50	1 47	2 15	11 40	8 8	11 31
Pittsburg.....	3 15p	8 00	9 10	7 50	4 20	8 05
Washington.....	2 42a	4 4 5p	6 30a	1 p		1100a
Baltimore.....	3 51	6 00	7 55	8 00		10 00
Philadelphia....	6 00	8 10	10 1	6 1		40
New York.....	8 20	10 28	122p	4 12		2 27

†Sunday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday
f Flag stops. W. H. RUCH, Ticket Agent.

Change of Timetable on W. & L. E.

Effective Sunday, November 6, trains will leave Massillon as follows:

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
No. 3..	11:20 a.m.	No [illegible]	12:27 p. m.
No. 21..	6:38 a.m.	No. 28..	1:56 p. m.
No. 15	4:33 p.m.	No. 20..	9 48 p. m.
No. 19	10:53 p.m.	No. 16..	3:03 a. m.
		No. 4..	9:05 a. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 20 and 21.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points. Sold by All Stationers.

Works, Camden, N. J. ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

History of the Year

JANUARY.

1—Ninth annual dinner given by The Independent Company to the newsboys of the city took place at the Hotel Conrad.

4—Massillon experienced the coldest weather felt in years. Thermometers registered twelve degrees below zero.

7—The annual meeting of the board of trade was held.

9—John Kindig, private chicken fancier, started to frighten a chicken thief from his premises, slipped on a piece of ice and discharged the contents of his gun into his own foot, losing that member.

11—Prominent speakers addressed the board of trade upon the subject of abandoning or improving the Ohio canals. A committee was appointed to work for the legislation favorable to improvement.

12—The Hall Memorial Industrial school was opened.

16—Martin Van Buren Richardson, a well known carpenter, was killed on the Pennsylvania railroad.

24—A day long to be remembered in Massillon. The most disastrous floods in the city's history covered the lower part of the town. A break in the line of the East Ohio Gas Company cut off the gas supply and the city was in a large measure without heat and light. Thermometers stood at zero.

FEBRUARY.

2—The grocery store of Martin Weber, in Wooster street, was destroyed by fire.

5—The Massillon Athletic club was formally organized with J. J. Wise manager.

6—The death of Mrs. Gloria B. Pollock, wife of State Senator Pollock, occurred at North Lawrence.

13—John B. Davis was killed by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad.

MARCH.

1—Death of Emanuel Hornberger, aged 91, one of the city's pioneer residents.

3—A severe rain storm did much damage in and about the city. A hole two hundred feet long was torn in Cherry street, between Akron and Erie, by the rushing water.

7—George Yost, sr., one of the best known residents of Massillon, died of the infirmities of age.

8—A section of the Sippo creek culvert, twenty-five feet long, under South Mill street, caved in, the result of continued undermining of the stone arch by the high water for ten days. The culvert was a very old one, having been built before the year 1848.

10—Board of trade's annual banquet.

11—Charles A. Krider, a well known farmer, died as the result of injuries received three days before while breaking a horse.

14—Jacob Bash, a farmer, was found dead from asphyxiation in a Summit street house. His companion, Helen Snyder, died a day later at the Mt. Airy hospital.

14—Massillon bands consolidated.

26—Captain R. B. Crawford announced his candidacy for membership on the state board of public works.

APRIL.

1—South Mill street and city park flooded by Sippo creek.

1—Miners and operators of the Massillon district agree upon a wage scale.

3—Harvey Stahl, a prosperous Mt. Eaton farmer, shot himself.

11—Entire stone front of Canton-Akron Railway Company's barn fell into East Main street. No one was injured.

21—Death of John Royer, a well known citizen at his home in North Erie street.

30—Death of Patrick Mellon.

MAY.

5—Death of Mrs. Margaret Ertle, of this city.

5—First performance of "Aunt Hannah's Quilting Party," for the benefit of the Massillon bed at the Mt. Airy hospital. The total receipts were $1,100.50.

13—Gustave Bostick seriously injured by a bullet shot by Frank Wiandt. Wiandt said boys were preparing to attack him.

18—Captain R. B. Crawford nominated as member of state board of public works.

20—Concert given by Massillon musicians for the benefit of H. C. Baer. Result, $500.

31—C. L. Cronebaugh was elected superintendent of Massillon schools.

JUNE.

10—Death of Moses Brownsberger, a well known citizen.

19—A gift of $10,000 was made to the Presbyterian congregation towards the erection of a new church by Mrs. Louis K. McClymonds, a former Massillon resident.

24—Mrs. Margaret Jenkins was burned to death at Newman while trying to start a fire with coal oil.

28—Louis Hollerbach, a Wheeling & Lake Erie engineer, died as the result of injuries sustained in a wreck at Jewett.

JULY.

7—Dr. T. Clarke Miller was elected health officer, succeeding T. H. Seaman, who had previously resigned.

8—Edward Hattery, aged 20, was buried alive in a sewer cavein in Duncan street. He was dead when rescued.

8—Colonel Dwight Jarvis, a former well known citizen, died at his home in Tampa, Fla.

14—The first annual banquet of the Tiger foot ball team was held.

16—The funeral of Colonel Dwight Jarvis took place. Members of the G. A. R. were present in a body and the services were impressive.

18—The hottest weather of the year was experienced. Thermometers registered 100 degrees in the shade.

AUGUST.

5—The new athletic park, south of the city, was opened.

10—Massillon grocers held their annual picnic at Cedar Point.

11—Death of Godfrey Mausz, a well known citizen.

13—Mrs. Samuel McFarren died at the Mt. Airy hospital of injuries received in a runaway accident.

22—Mrs. S. W. Goudy died while testifying in a witness case at Wooster.

24—John Fohl, of Richville, died of injuries sustained by being kicked by a horse.

25—The operators of the Independent Telephone Company struck, their complaint being the alleged unfair appointment of a chief operator.

29—The street carnival opened.

SEPTEMBER.

11—Clifford Manley died from the effects of injuries sustained while tearing down a barn on his property.

15—The residence of William M. Reed, in East Main street, was burglarized and property valued at $1,000 was stolen.

19—George Parsell, sr., a former Massillon pioneer, died at Toledo.

16—The twenty-third annual reunion of the Nineteenth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry opened in Massillon.

19—The Rev. James S. Jones was appointed pastor of the U. B. church.

20—The new police patrol system was installed.

25—William B. Humberger, one of the best known citizens and business men of the city, died at his residence in East Main street.

OCTOBER.

15—Massillon Tigers defeated Marion by the score of 148 to 0.

22—John J. Scholder, a well known farmer, hanged himself in a wagon shed.

22—Tigers beat the Pittsburg East End Lyceum team by a score of 44 to 0.

24—William J. Bryan spoke in Massillon from the rear end of his special train.

26—Frank Jackson, a Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad engineer, died at the Mt. Airy hospital as the result of injuries received in a collision.

29—The Rev. Dr. J. W. Robins, pastor of the First M. E. church, died, after an illness of several weeks, of typhoid fever.

NOVEMBER.

2—Senator Joseph Benson Foraker delivered an address at a Republican rally held at the Armory.

8—Election day. A big Republican victory won in this city and township.

11—Frank Maxheimer fatally shot himself in the head. His wife had commenced proceedings for a divorce.

11—Death of Otis Madison, a former well known citizen, at Topeka, Kan.

12—Miss Margery Wise, daughter of County Clerk J. J. Wise, fell down an open cellar staircase and was seriously injured. She remained unconscious for nearly a week but gradually recovered.

23—Death of Henry C. Baer, the oldest musician in Massillon.

24—Massillon Tigers defeated the Akron foot ball team by a score of 6 to 5.

24—Death of Mrs. A. J. Humberger, a Massillon resident, at Clyde, Ill.

30—Walter Zeller fatally shot himself in the basement of the Massillon Loan and Building Company's offices.

DECEMBER.

5—The Rev. W. H. Dewey, formerly of Salem, preached his first sermon as pastor of the First M. E. church.

5—Elks held their annual memorial exercises.

17—Carl W. Thompson, a Wheeling & Lake Erie brakeman, killed by falling under the wheels of a freight car on the Sherwood siding, near the city.

27—Massillon was swept by a severe wind and rain storm.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Death List for 1904 Exceeds That of 1903 by 37.

There were 177 deaths in the city during the year 1904, over a death list of 140 during the preceding year, an increase of 37. Twenty-one is the maximum number for one month and ten the minimum. Of the total number of deaths, 101 were males and 76 females. Eighty-seven married persons and 90 single persons died during the year. The list of births is much larger than that of deaths, the number being 277. Of these 142 were males and 135 females. The parents of 30 of these children were foreigners. In the birth records the countries are represented as follows: Germany 19, Austria 13, Hungary 4, Canada 2, Wales 2, Ireland 1. During 1903, 61 children of foreign parentage were born in this city. The record of births and deaths for the past year is as follows: January, deaths 11, births 32; February, deaths 15, births 27; March, deaths 17, births 23; April, deaths 20, births 13; May, deaths 15, births 28; June, deaths 16, births 23; July, deaths 10, births 26; August, deaths 21, births 30; September, deaths 11, births 23; October, deaths 18, births 25; November, deaths 18, births 27; December, deaths 5, births not yet complete.

There were 144 deaths at the Massillon state hospital during the year. The most prevalent diseases in the city were measles and scarlet fever. There were no expensive epidemics this year with which the city had to deal.

THE SEXTON'S REPORT.

Interments in the Massillon Cemetery for 1904.

Following is the annual report of interments in the Massillon cemetery for the year 1904. Total number 201:

Massillon	111
Massillon State Hospital	27
Perry Tp.	17
Tuscarawas Tp.	12
Jackson Tp.	2
Nimisila Tp.	1
Chicago, Ill.	2
Crystal Springs	1
Justus, O.	2
Cleveland, O.	3
Akron, O.	4
Wayne County	1
St. Louis, Mo.	1
Pigeon Run	1
Beach City	1
Sandusky, O.	1
Tampa, Florida	1
Allegheny, Pa.	2
Wooster, O.	1
Olean, N. Y.	1
Navarre, O.	1
Defiance, O.	1
Manilla, P. I.	1
Toledo, O.	1
Lower City, O.	1
Clyde, Ill.	1
Orrville, O.	1
Canal Fulton, O.	1
Marietta, O.	1
Total	201

	Male.	Female.
January	7	11
February	11	6
March	10	6
April	8	5
May	6	7
June	7	8
July	11	6
August	14	7
September	10	7
October	8	6
November	10	10
December	14	6
	116	85
		116
Total		201

1 year and under	41
1 year to 5 years	3
5 years to 10 years	1
10 years to 20 years	6
20 years to 30 years	14
30 years to 40 years	15
40 years to 50 years	23
50 years to 60 years	24
60 years to 70 years	35
70 years to 80 years	22
80 years to 90 years	16
90 years to 100 years	2
Total	201

DUNCAN A. MERRELL,
Sexton.

EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRES.

Chief Burkle's Report for 1904.

Fire Chief Burkle's report for the year just closed shows 38 fires, two more than in the year 1903. There were only three fires which resulted in a loss of over $1,000. These included fires which destroyed the property of Martin Weber, Hug & Seifert's barn and a building at the plant of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company. The number of alarms received each month is as follows: January, 3; February, 8; March, 4; April, 2; May, 2; June, 2; July, 2; August, 3; September, 2; October, 5; November 2; December, 3.

RAINFALL IN 1904.

Records Show a Decrease of 1.53 Inches Since 1903.

During the year 1904, 34.36 inches of rain fell, a decrease of 1.53 inches from the record of 1903. The rainfall by months is as follows: January 2.98, February 5.29, March 6.16, April 4.12, May 3.79, June 2.25, July 4.83, August 2.19, September .79, October 1.34, November .56, December 2.06.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Citizen's Demands for Books Last Year Heavier Than Ever.

Miss Charlotte D. Leavitt, librarian at the McClymonds, says that the past year has been a heavy one at the library. Never before have the citizens of Massillon shown such a desire for books. Not only were books of travel, science and fiction widely read, but the reference work has grown extensively. The annual report has not been completed, yet it will undoubtedly show larger figures than in previous years, owing to the fact that there were no epidemics of disease in the city which always bring down the demand for books. There are at present between thirteen and fourteen thousand books upon the shelves.

Want column ads. pay. Try it.

CHURCH DEBT IS NOW ALL PAID

Happy Day Sunday at First Reformed Church.

BALANCES NOW IN ALL FUNDS.

The Rev. D. A. Souders, Superintendent of Missions of the Reformed Church, was Present and Gave an Address and Congratulated the Pastor and Congregation.

Sunday was a day of happiness to the members of the congregation of the First Reformed church, to the pastor, the Rev. G. P. Foust and to others interested in the church work, for that day marked the end of the work to pay off debts and the beginning of other endeavors that have long been in the minds of the pastor and the congregation. The Sunday evening services were given to hearing reports about the financial condition of the church. The chief announcement was that made by the building and repair committee, which stated that the last cent of debt had been paid, when a few days ago the sum of $800 was expended on the building fund and $150 on repair work. The Aid Society report showed a balance of $17.76 with balances in the treasury for other branches of the work.

The services were conducted by the Rev. O. P. Foust, pastor, and after he had concluded, the Rev. David G. Souders, of Pittsburg, superintendent of missions for Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, spoke briefly, stating there was one debt unpaid and that was a debt of gratitude to the Rev. Mr. Foust for his untiring efforts in the work of the church. Before Mr. Souders concluded, he presented Mr. Foust with a substantial sum to be used by him as he saw fit. Mr. Souders stated that the board of missions was well pleased with the work of the Massillon congregation and that the Rev. Mr. Foust had proved to be the right man in the right place.

Jacob Culler was elected elder and A. B. Tieche deacon during the evening. The congregation has planned much work for the coming year.

A TRUSTEE ELECTED.

Suffering of Bank Depositors at Wooster.

Wooster, Jan. 2.—The creditors of Louis P. Ohliger and Jacob R. Zimmerman, the missing officers of the Wooster National bank, have elected John C. Mcclaren trustee. A large number of creditors hold Ohliger's notes, while quite a number gave him sums ranging from $5,000 down to $500, without so much as taking his note. The $5,000 and $2,500 loans were secured in this way a short time before Ohliger left for parts unknown.

One creditor was Mrs. George Howard, a widow, who gave Ohliger $2,000 she earned at the washtub. Another was Miss Kitty Brown, a domestic in Ohliger's family for twenty years, who had entrusted nearly $2,000 to Ohliger to invest for her. Still another was aged and crippled Aaron Beck, who, at Ohliger's solicitation, a few months ago gave the absent banker $3,500, all he had in the world, and the savings of a lifetime. Beck told the other creditors that, being out of money and having no relatives, he had been forced to apply at the poorhouse for lodging over night.

SIX CHILDREN DROWNED.

Four at Barberton and Two at Alliance.

Akron, O., Jan. 2.—Thin ice, caused by an exhaust pipe from a manufacturing plant into the Ohio canal, was responsible for the drowning of four youngsters one mile east of Barberton, about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Those in the party which met death in the icy waters were Ada Williams, aged seventeen, and brother, John Williams, aged 12, children of Thomas Williams, of Lawnsdale; Elizabeth Morrison, sixteen, and Katherine Morrison, thirteen, daughters of Edward Morrison, a prominent citizen of Kenmore, an Akron suburb.

Alliance, Jan. 2.—Zan and Clifford Kelley, aged twenty four and sixteen, respectively, were drowned in the Mahoning river Saturday afternoon while skating. Another brother, Scott, aged seventeen, was rescued. A fourth brother, Jack, was frantic over the accident and attempted to jump into the river to get the bodies

Coughs and Colds

All coughs, colds and pulmonary complaints that are curable are quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure. Clears the phlegm, draws out inflammation and heals and soothes the affected parts, strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia. Harmless and pleasant to take. Sold by Chas. W. Cupples.

A NEW YEAR'S PARTY.

Jolly Celebration at Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Rearick.

A pleasant surprise party was given New Year's eve for Mr. and Mrs. John Rearick, of 89 North Mill street, the party consisting chiefly of their children and grandchildren. Nearly all the guests were in masquerade costumes. Mrs. Mary Shaffer was dressed as a school girl; Karl Shaffer was a clown; Mrs. Karl Shaffer was gowned as a circus girl, to correspond with Mr. Shaffer's costume; Mrs. W. S. Moke was resplendent as an Oriental queen; Mrs. W. D. Royse, of Cleveland, made a typical Oriental dancer, as could be seen at a glance by the veil she wore, which covered her face all but the eyes. No one would have known that the George Washington of the party was Mrs. Frank Ryder. It seemed as if Mamma Katzenjammer had stepped out of a newspaper page to take part in the merrymaking. Everyone knew she was really Mrs Beecher Hardgrove; Hans and Fritz were none other than her daughter Miriam and little Marion Snyder. The style of the costume which Miss Bertha Snyder wore is not found in the fashion books of today, but it certainly must have been the style at one time. Miss Hallie Snyder was Aunt Ophelia, and according to the verdict of one three-year-old youngster, "she was the nicest one there, because she had springs in her skirt." Mrs. Clarence Royer was once more a young bride of 20 years ago. Clarence Royer wore a costume of no particular name but noted principally for its being for neither boy nor girl, nor having either front or back. The prize winners were Mrs. H. S. Birch, of Chicago, and Miss Corinne Snyder, who represented the Gold Dust Twins. They carried a pail between them, a red parasol over them, while one had the scrubbing brush and the other a box of gold dust. All the children were cunningly gowned. The guests played cards until 11:30 when the entire party proceeded next door to the residence of Christian Snyder, where, just as the old year winged its way into eternity, and the new year was ushered in, they sat down to a most luxurious supper, covers being laid for forty. The dining room was handsomely decorated in red, white and blue, the table decorations being red and green. The centerpiece was a magnificent asparagus fern. After the supper the party once more returned to the Rearick home, where the advent of New Year was fittingly celebrated.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARY SELDERS WARNER.

The death of Mrs. Mary Selders Warner occurred at 7 o'clock Saturday morning on the same farm in Tuscarawas township where she was born, September 18, 1820, her age being 84 years, 3 months and 13 days. The funeral took place at 1 o'clock Monday, the Rev. N. E. Moffit officiating.

Mrs. Warner's early womanhood was spent in Dalton, Wilmot and Millersburg. She was married to George Warner December 7, 1847. Her husband died July 12, 1882. Four children came into her home, Elmore, who died in infancy, Ellis F., of Bellevue, O., Henry R., of Stanwood, and Olivia A. The last died October, 1895. She is survived by two brothers, Henry Selders, of Lodi, O., and her twin brother, John Selders, of West Lebanon.

When it is remembered that Tuscarawas township was first settled in 1808, it will be noted that the life of the deceased covered all but twelve years of the township's history. At the time of her birth the principal families in the neighborhood were the Vandersalls, Gilberts, Spanglers, Oberlins, Lightcaps, Stanzes, Rodickers, Johnsons, Leasures. A few of these are still largely represented in the community, others have passed away.

The deceased was converted about 1838 in a revival held by a Reformed minister, the Rev. Mr. Schlosser, in a church which then stood near the site of the present Stanwood church. Later she was a member of the Methodist congregation that worshipped at the old Bunker Hill church, in Sugarcreek township. Afterwards she was connected with the Methodist societies at Wilmot and Millersburg. For the past thirty-five years she had been a member of the McFarren society.

She was a woman of strong conviction, earnest purpose, and high ideals. Faithful in the performance of all duties and obligations as wife, mother and church member, she took a deep interest in all that made for the betterment of her neighbors and the uplifting of the community life.

In her death the neighborhood loses one of the few remaining pioneers whose untiring industry, patient perseverance and sturdy character have made possible the conditions under which we live today. May such lives inspire those who are left to all that is worthy in human endeavor.

Speedy Relief

A salve that heals without a scar is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. No remedy effects such speedy relief. It draws out inflammation, soothes, cools and heals all cuts, burns and bruises. A sure cure for Piles and skin diseases. DeWitt's is the only genuine Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of counterfeits, they are dangerous. Sold by Chas. W. Cupples.

NEW FUR FASHIONS.

FROM THE INCIDENTAL CRAVAT TO THE IMPORTANT SHAWL

Fur Garments Are of Many Shapes and Colors—Smart Small Throat Accessories—The Newer Skins—Sumptuous Shawls and Capes.

Ninety-nine women out of every hundred feel at their best when prettily and becomingly dressed. In the matter of furs not only the ninety-nine, but the one hundredth, woman may easily achieve this desirable state of contentment at present, for modes are many, extremely diverse and suited to every imaginable style of woman.

The first illustration shows a fur of which little has been heard for some seasons past—a stole and muff of real bear, and the cut of each article is distinctly new and smart. Beaver and fox in various guises appear also among the revivals. The softness, warmth and rich tone of the former fit it harmoniously into favorite color schemes of the day.

A REAL BEAR STOLE AND MUFF.

The second cut affords a suggestion for the remodeling of a garment and indicates the continued vogue of the bolero, the increasing favor accorded to lace undersleeves or wide frills, to bands of embroidery and large ornamental buttons.

The short fur cravat has caught the popular fancy, with ermine a favorite material. Its especial place is with the severely tailor made suit, to which it adds the latest up to date touch. Caracal (otherwise dyed astrakhan) in silver gray or soft brown tones exploits to perfection this smartest of all the small fur accessories.

The cravat suggests the slender, graceful throat of youth and by no means consorts amiably with the double chin of increasing years.

The comparative inexpensiveness of this neat and chic little adjunct to the toilet as contrasted with the more voluminous and elaborate fur confections weighs in its favor with a not inconsiderable contingent of society.

A long leap takes one from the apparently incidental cravat to that other novelty of the year, the fur shawl, or very large cape pelerine, an important garment whose sumptuousness is quite as often affected by the younger set as by their elders. Passementerie, cord and tassels and fringe go to the elaboration of this garment.

Mink and ermine combine to form a superb shawl, the mink as the body of

A REMODELED GARMENT.

the wrap, with a border of ermine, and an ermine scarf that ties once at the throat and falls in long ends.

In this connection may be noticed the ostrich and marabou novelties. Black and white are the leading effects in stoles and muffs, although brown, pink, blue and white also appear in the long marabou stoles and muffs to match. Very taking are the marabou four-in-hands, varying in length from sixty to seventy-six inches.

AMY VARNUM.

Easy to Test.

An osteopathic physician taught me how to cure an incipient cold, and throughout at least one very severe winter and one New England spring I have had no colds which stayed after applying the treatment, says a Good Housekeeping correspondent. This consists in placing the thumbs on either side of the bridge of the nose, the thumb pointing inward and downward toward the inner end of the eye. The thumbs are then pressed downward toward the eye with a firm, even pressure. The same movement is repeated with the thumbs lower down on the bridge of the nose and the treatment continued until the breath comes clearly and easily through the nostrils. Rubbing the forehead above the eyes with a firm, rotary motion helps also.

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STOESSEL LOWERS CZAR'S PROUD FLAG

Japanese Troops Will Occupy Port Arthur Without Delay.

TERMS OF SURRENDER ARE EASILY ARRANGED

Russian People Kept in Ignorance of Port Arthur's Fate—Serious Blow to Russian Prestige—Muscovite Officer Describes Final Scenes of Memorable Siege.

Port Arthur, whose hills have for months run red with the blood of the bravest of two warlike nations, has at last succumbed to the fierce tenacity of the Japanese attack. General Stoessel, most stubborn in carrying out the will of his sovereign, has seen the advance of the besieging army gain in momentum and energy until to hold out longer would have been a crime against humanity. The conditions of the surrender are not yet known, but in all quarters it is anticipated that they are such as an honorable soldier may accept from a brave and victorious enemy.

GENERAL NOGI.
THE VICTORIOUS COMMANDER

The authorities at St. Petersburg, in the absence of direct official news from General Stoessel that Port Arthur has surrendered, have not permitted the news to be made public. Emperor Nicholas is in the south of Russia and his ministers are for the time being in the dark as to what dispatches have been sent to him from the front.

Tokio is the scene of rejoicing, people of all ranks finding in the outcome compensation for all the sacrifices of life and money that was entailed in the 10 months siege.

Tokio, Jan. 3.—The Russian and Japanese commissioners appointed to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the Russian forces at Port Arthur signed the compact of surrender at 9:45 o'clock last night.

Tokio, Jan. 3.—The text of General Nogi's telegram announcing the capitulation of the Russian forces at Port Arthur is as follows:

"The plenipotentiaries of both parties have concluded their negotiations. The Russian commissioners accepted on the whole the conditions stipulated by us and consented to capitulate. The document has been prepared and signatures are now being affixed. Simultaneously with the conclusion of negotiations both armies suspended hostilities. It is expected that the Japanese army will enter the city of Port Arthur today."

General Stoessel's letter to General Nogi is as follows:

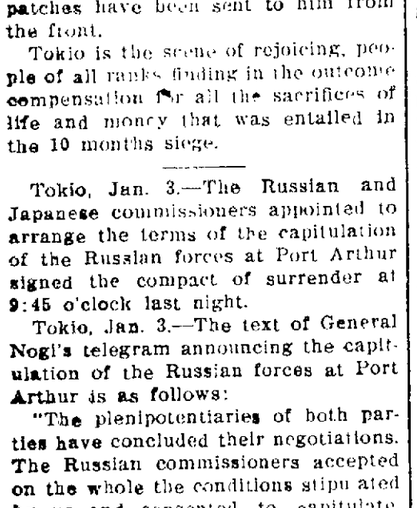
"Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation. Should you consent to the same you will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulation, and also appoint a place for such commissioners to meet the same appointed by me.

"I take this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect."

General Nogi replied as follows:

"I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as commissioner Major General Ijichi, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners Jan. 2, noon, at Shuishiying. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification and cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenary powers shall be signed by the highest officer of both the negotiating parties and the same shall be exchanged by the respective commissioners.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect."



GENERAL STOESSEL.
THE VANQUISHED COMMANDER.

Talk of Peace Is Renewed.

To what extent the fall of Port Arthur will make for a restoration of peace is an open question. There is an encouraging note in the expression by Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister at London, of the "hope that in some way it will facilitate final peace," though the pacific note is perhaps lost in the later words of the minister which call attention to the fact that the besieging army will now be free to go north, where it will be an offset to the reinforcements General Kuropatkin has been receiving from Russia since the battle of Shakhe. The spirit of the Russians may be judged by the statement of the secretary of the embassy at London that the campaign will be renewed with fresh vigor in the spring and that the nation will not be content to permit Port Arthur to remain in the hands of the Japanese.

Both in Paris and London the opinion is that the squadron under Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, which started from Libau for the far east three months ago, will have to retrace its way home, as adherence to the original plans would invite disaster without probability of effecting a junction with the warships at present in the harbor of Vladivostok.

That Japan may not be permitted to remain in possession of Port Arthur without dispute is shown in the fact that Paris newspapers are already reviving the claim made in 1901 that the holding of that position commanding the eastern seas by the Japanese would be menace to European powers.

Taking Refuge at Chefoo.

Chefoo, Jan. 3.—This morning two Russian torpedo launches from Port Arthur arrived here. There are seven Japanese torpedo boat destroyers in the harbor.

Commander Kartow of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Vlastni, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, said:

"Port Arthur falls from exhaustion—exhaustion not only of ammunition, but of men. In the casemates we saw everywhere faces black with starvation, exhaustion and nerve strain. You spoke to them, but they did not give answer, only staring dumbly.

"The lack of ammunition alone would have suggested the seeking of terms. Scant ammunition had long been common in the fortress and during the past month many of the forts had nothing with which to return the fire of the enemy.

"The Russians sat in the casemates firing not more than once to the 200 shots sent by the Japanese. When the assault came they repulsed the enemy with bayonets. But the men themselves, having existed for three months on reduced rations, were so worn that it is marvelous they stood the final strain so long. General Stoessel would fight. His wound, which was received early in the siege, had been bothering him, but his determination to fight while one man remained had not been diminished.

Stoessel Wanted to Fight.

"'But we cannot fight,' said a general. 'Our men cannot move. They sleep standing. They cannot see the bayonets at their breasts. We can order, but they cannot obey.'

"'Then you generals fight,' said Stoessel, clenching his fists.

"He seemed fanatical on the subject, but finally he was brought to reason by the insistance of his subordinates. Admirals Lochinsky and Wiren Generals Smyrnoff and Fock and others with broken voices urged the step which all dreaded so long.

"The greatest loss suffered by Port Arthur occurred a fortnight ago, when Major General Kondratenko was killed. Officers and men alike regarded him as the brightest star in Port Arthur's firmament. When his death became known the fall in the spirits of the soldiers was plainly visible.

"General Kondratenko was seated in the casemate of a certain fort discussing with seven other officers the best way of countermining against the Japanese, when an 11-inch shell burst, killing everybody in the casemate.

"General Nogi has taken Port Arthur with his artillery and his tunnels. We constantly endured a bombardment fiercer than any in history. The Japanese periodically assaulted and then, if repulsed, they calmly resumed their bombardments."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—While there is no longer any doubt in St. Petersburg of the fate of Port Arthur, News of the surrender has not yet been allowed to reach the public. Foreign telegrams regarding the matter have been withheld from the newspapers pending the issue of the official announcement here.

Japan Expected to Offer Peace.

The government is following the dictates of its own judgment in this course, but the public is entirely unprepared for news which must prove a serious blow when it comes. The newspapers so far merely intimate that the defense of the garrison is practically useless.

In diplomatic circles, where there is every reason to believe there is the best information regarding the plans of the Japanese, it is stated the fall of Port Arthur will be promptly followed by an offer of peace from Japan. It is understood that a strong effort will be made to have the offer come through President Roosevelt. It is even suggested that the terms might include an arrangement which would give Russia an outlet through the Persian gulf. There is, however, no indication as to whether an effort to induce President Roosevelt to move in the matter would be likely to succeed. It certainly is regarded as unlikely that such a suggestion should come through the United States unless the president has the strongest previous intimation that it would be favorably considered by the Russian government. It may be added that while it is known that Emperor Nicholas from the beginning regarded the war with great abhorrence, there is nothing yet to indicate that his government intends to recede from the program of fighting to a finish.

Final Scenes of Carnage.

London, Jan. 3.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with General Nogi says the capture of Wantai involved six hours of the fiercest fighting, while the attacks on the forts to the southeast were carried on simultaneously. Describing the final scenes, the correspondent says: "The slackened fire at points in northern and eastern forts seemed to show that the Russian ammunition was failing. The position was now desperate. Great explosions around the forts proclaimed that the Russians were exploding their magazines. Flames and smoke in the harbor were followed by explosion after explosion, which revealed the destruction of the Russian ships. The Russians also apparently blew up two of their own forts. The battleship Sevastopol was blown up and the other warships were destroyed as thoroughly as possible. The battleships Retvizan and Poltava and the protected cruiser Pallada caught fire."

The sympathies of the British press naturally flow in the direction of Great Britain's ally, but nothing could exceed the generosity of the tributes paid to General Stoessel's magnificent defense.

London Newspaper Comment.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the lessons to be learned from the siege, but the editorial writers take the view that the defense of Port Arthur was a tactical error and that the fortress exercised a fatal fascination for the Russian army and the Russian fleet, and that had Russia abandoned Port Arthur at the outset she would probably have been enabled to crush the Japanese advance in Manchuria. On the other hand it is agreed that its enormous strength compelled the Japanese to waste their energies for many months and prevented them from employing their full forces against General Kuropatkin, and that the effect will be to revolutionize European ideas of the value of the art of permanent fortification.

The question whether it will be possible to raise and repair the Russian warships is also discussed. It is believed the Japanese will do so.

Another point exciting keen interest is the status of Weihaiwei, which, according to the treaty, was only to be held so long as Russia remained in possession of Port Arthur. The belief is that Great Britain will continue to hold Weihaiwei. The fall of Port Arthur caused great rejoicing among the alien Jewish population of the east end of London.

PEACE IS NO NEARER.

Belief in London That Russia Will Continue the Struggle.

London, Jan. 3.—The capitulation of Port Arthur was the sensation of London. Nowhere, not even at the Russian embassy, was there a doubt concerning the generosity of the Japanese in arrangement of the final terms. In diplomatic circles the main question was that of the effect of the surrender. The concensus of opinion was that it might tend in the direction of peace, but none dared venture to say that peace is in sight. It is believed it will do no more than bring out suggestions from foreign governments. At the foreign office it was stated that the British government's attitude is unchanged. At the Russian embassy a determination to prosecute the war to the bitter end was expressed.

Japanese Minister Hayashi said: "The fall of Port Arthur will at any rate end the horrible slaughter in one part of the theater of war, and I sincerely hope that in some way it will facilitate final peace. This depends upon Russia and not upon us. Our fleet is free and the release of the besieged army gives us increased forces available for service elsewhere. Our base becomes more secure than ever."

PARIS HEARS THE NEWS.

Sensation Created by Surrender of Russian Stronghold.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The news of the surrender of Port Arthur created a profound impression here. The prevailing French view is summed up by the Temps, which says the historic defense of Sevastopol has been surpassed. The Temps points out that the surrender will exert a tremendous moral effect favorable to Japan.

French military critics regard the surrender of Port Arthur as rendering General Kuropatkin's position increasingly dangerous, as the besieging army of 80,000 men is now released and will reinforce the Japanese army in the north. It is expected that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron will proceed no further in the direction of the seat of war.

RACE ISSUE TO REST

Question Will Pass to Fifty-ninth Congress.

CANNON'S CHRISTMAS COMMENT.

The Speaker Hearing From a Remark He Made Before the Holiday. Hepburn on the Curbing of the Trusts—Ivanhoe and Isaac.

Washington, Jan. 2.—[Special.]—From everything that can be learned among men who were prominent in the movement the race issue is to be allowed to rest during the remainder of this session of congress, to be revived again when the Fifty-ninth congress assembles. It became so apparent that nothing could be done this winter and it was so patent that a majority of the Republicans did not want anything done that the men who are most determined to restore suffrage to the negro are convinced that they could accomplish nothing this session. It is possible they may agitate the matter at times, but not with any idea of securing results.

A Christmas Comment.

Speaker Cannon has been receiving returns from a published remark he made about Christmas. In reply to a query as to how Christmas should be spent he said: "Don't eat too much; don't drink too much; have a nice turkey, a plum pudding, a drink of whisky with sugar in it and a good cigar. Think of all the good things of life; forget the bad, even some of the people you know. Under these circumstances you should have a pleasant Christmas."

It was not long after Christmas that the speaker received an anonymous letter saying: "This toast might be fit for a grogshop, but not for the speaker of the house of representatives. Shame!" Which goes to show that there are many queer people in the world.

May Play Pure Food Bill.

I heard an interesting suggestion by the men who are opposing the statehood bill which would create a diversion in the senate. The statehood bill and the pure food bill are both to be pushed forward upon the reassembling of congress, and the men who are opposing the former may vote with Senator Heyburn to take up the pure food bill to serve as a buffer and delay consideration of the measure to which they object. Possibly they would be unable to secure a majority in such a movement, for there is an undoubted majority of the senate for the statehood bill. In reality it is questionable whether there are more than a dozen men in the senate who really want the pure food bill enacted into law. These may not all join the opponents of the statehood bill and vote for consideration of the pure food measure, because every senator knows that the latter bill can never pass.

As to Great Corporations.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who is chairman of the committee which deals with everything relating to interstate commerce, is much impressed with the idea that an extension of interstate commerce laws is necessary in order to deal with and regulate trusts and monopolies. Nearly every federal movement to control trusts by law must be made under the clause of the constitution giving to congress the power to regulate and control interstate commerce. "It is claimed," remarked Hepburn, "that in seeking to control and regulate these great corporations we are attempting to overthrow the constitution. It should be remembered by the men who are managing these great corporations that are growing so wealthy that they are not so strongly intrenched as were the nobility and priests of France a little more than a hundred years ago and yet they were overthrown. It would be better for them to accept a reasonable restraint and control than to carry matters with a high hand and contest every movement designed for equitable adjustment of differences between the corporations and the public."

Speaking along this same line, Hepburn remarked: "A dollar is more powerful than a lance, for it will buy the lance. Ivanhoe, with all his prowess and skill, was helpless until Isaac of New York came along with the shekels to purchase for Ivanhoe a mount and armor."

Picture Taking Allowed.

Taking photographs in the capitol building is no longer tabooed. The photographers and snapshot men have not yet been able to secure pictures of the senate chamber, but it is no unusual occurrence to see pictures taken of committees and senators in their committee rooms. On the house side the picture taking has never been stopped, but there was a time when a camera was not allowed in the senate wing of the building.

Display of Uniforms.

The reception of the president on every New Year's day means a wonderful display of uniforms. All of the army and navy officers on duty here or near Washington appear in uniform, as do all the retired officers of the service, and there are several hundred of these living in the city. The yellow of the cavalry, the red of the artillery, engineers and marine, the white of the infantry, together with the gold lace and plumes, make a beautiful scene when gathered in the east room. Added to these are the uniforms of the diplomatic corps, ambassadors being accompanied by their military attaches in uniforms much more dazzling than anything of the American service. There is always a large crush to see the annual display.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

FAVORS WHIPPING POSTS.

Should be Used in Punishing Wife Beaters.

Boston, Jan. 4.—Robert Treat Payne, the well known philanthropist and humanitarian, has come out as an advocate of the whipping post in Massachusetts for wife beaters. He says:

"I think the President is right in recommending the whipping post. The ordinary forms of punishment do not take hold of certain brutes. I would also go a step further and use it for boys who are guilty of a certain class of offenses out of pure deviltry. The courts should have discretion to whip them."

Attend Humberger's Winter Clearance Sale. Begins Saturday, January 7, and will continue fifteen selling days. Wonderfully low prices in all departments. Humberger's.

CAPITULATION COMPLETE.

Japanese in Possession of Port Arthur.

Tokio, Jan. 4.—General Nogi reports that the conference of commissioners closed January 3 and on the morning of January 4 the actual transfer of war materials at Port Arthur, as the property of the Japanese government, began.

Attend Humberger's Winter Clearance Sale. Begins Saturday, January 7, and will continue fifteen selling days. Wonderfully low prices in all departments. Humberger's.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FAMOUS ACTRESS HURT.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell Fractures Knee Cap by Falling.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, fractured a knee cap last night, the result of a fall while entering a carriage to go to the Broad Street theater. She was removed to the University of Pennsylvania hospital and it will be two months, the doctors say, before she will be able to walk. The remainder of her American tour will be abandoned.

Federal Building for Wheeling.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Bids were opened at the treasury department for the construction of the government postoffice, custom house and court house at Wheeling, W. Va. There were 25 bids, of which that of Richardson & Burgess of Washington, at $218,500, was the lowest.

250,000 Miners Threaten Strike.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The discontent in the Westphalian coal fields has reached an acute stage and a general strike affecting 250,000 miners is impending.

Shopping Traits.

A London paper quotes a shopgirl as saying that the Englishwoman can generally be persuaded to take this or that, whether she wants it or not, and that she does not often see that she gets value for her money. The English are also courteous and considerate. It appears that Americans, on the other hand, give the greatest trouble of all. They are afraid of being cheated, they want to make sure before they buy that they could not get the same thing for less money elsewhere, and they are never courteous. As shoppers it is Frenchwomen, however, who command the greatest admiration, we are told. They always know exactly what they want and will take nothing else.

SORE THROAT
KEEPS MANY CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL,
when if there was a bottle of
TONSILINE
on the closet shelf, they need never lose a day from this cause. TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline cures Sore Throats of all kinds very quickly, and is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of SORE THROAT.
25 and 50c at all druggists,
THE TONSILINE CO.,
CANTON, OHIO.

Prevent
As Well As Cure
Headache

If subject to headache, take Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills when you feel the first indication of an attack, and you will find that they rarely ever fail to stop further progress.

Pain weakens the nerves, and the longer you suffer, the more frequent will be the attacks.

On the contrary, if the nerves are relieved of this weakening influence, the attacks will be less frequent, and finally disappear altogether.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills contain no opium, cocaine, morphine or chloral in any form. They are absolutely harmless if taken as directed, and will have no other effect, except to drive out the pain.

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are all right, and I can recommend them to any one in need of a remedy for headache, neuralgia, or pain of any kind. My health is not very good, and I am subject to frequent attacks of severe headache, but since I began taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills I do not suffer from that trouble as I used to. They never fail to give relief in a few minutes, and if taken promptly on the approach of headache will prevent an attack from coming on. Pain Pills prevent, as well as cure."
MRS. WM. PEDRICK,
Gloversville, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

AGUARANTEED CURE For PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell our complete line of Stock Foods direct to Farmers. A permanent position at home. Salary $50.00 per month to begin with besides liberal commissions. Experience not required. Any energetic man can make $100.00 per month with our assistance. (A bond will be required.) Write us today. The Captoh Food Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	28
Creamery butter	32
Eggs, per dozen	32
Chickens spring, lb	15
Cabbage, new, per head	5 8
Lettuce, per lb	14
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	40 50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	22-24
Eggs, per dozen	30
Chickens, live per lb	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed lb	12½
Chickens, dressed	11
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

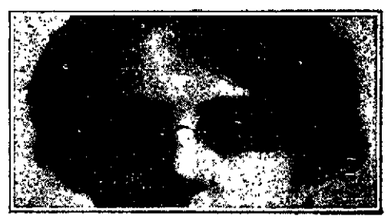
GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.

Wheat	$1.12
Oats	32-33

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	60
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$10 $11



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Our New Patent Eye-Glass Mounting clings to the nose with luxurious ease.

HOLDS the lenses in perfect alignment, relieves the eyes from muscular strain, and embodies all the latest improvements. A twentieth century invention, up-to-date in every particular.

Your eyes examined scientifically. Glasses made to order.

HAWVER
Jeweler and Optician
17 S. Erie. Massillon, O.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry E. Myers, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 31st day of December 1904.
JACOB F. MYERS Sr.
Administrator.

Drunkenness Cured.

Mothers, Wives, Sweethearts! Have you a ***Son, Husband, Lover*** or ***Friend*** that is a slave to the ***Demon Drink?*** Do you wish to rescue him from a ***Drunkard's Grave?*** Do you wish to make him a ***Man*** among ***Men?*** Do you wish to save them from a life of ***Disease, Poverty*** and ***Degredation?*** If you do, and want to help them start the ***New Year*** right, send at once for a full treatment of our world famous ***Golden Star*** secret liquor cure. Give it to them in their coffee, tea, milk or food, and watch the marvelous results. You will then thank us as hundreds have done before you. ***Cure Guaranteed.*** Whiskey is conquered at last! Endorsed by all temperance societies. Full treatment in plain package prepaid, $3.00

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